R E P O R T R E S U M E S

ED 010 456 48

BEGINNING INDONESIAN. VOLUME 1.

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REPORT NUMBER NDEA-VI-251-1

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.18 HC-$5.12 128P.

DESCRIPTORS- MODERN LANGUAGES, *INDONESIAN, *LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION, *LANGUAGE PROGRAMS, LANGUAGE GUIDES, *TRANSLATION, *GRAMMAR,

VOLUME 1 OF A 4-VOLUME WORK ON BEGINNING INDONESIAN CONTAINS THE FIRST 6 LESSONS OF A TOTAL OF 24. THESE SIX LESSONS PROVIDE DRILLS IN BASIC INDONESIAN SENTENCE PATTERNS INVOLVING THE USE OF TERMS OF ADDRESS, POLITE FORMULAS AND RESPONSES, AUXILIARIES, COMMANDS, AND ABSOLUTE EXPRESSIONS. RELATED REPORTS ARE ED 010 456 THROUGH ED 010 459. (GD)

/BEGINNING INDONESIAN, VOLUME 1.

ED010456

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BEGINNING INDONESIAN

Lessons 1 - 24

Isidore Dyen

Volume I

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LESSON 1

1a.1 Basic Sentences

Indonesian	English
apa	what
kabar	news
1. apa kabar.	1. How do you do (lit. What is the news)?
tuan	master, Mr., sir
2. apa kabar tuan..	2. How do you do, sir?
baiq	good
3. kabar baiq.	3. I'm fine (lit. news is good).
sampèy	until
ketemu	meet
lagi	again
4. sampèy ketemu lagi.	4. See you again (lit. till meet again).
bèsoq	tomorrow
5. sampèy bèsoq.	5. See you tomorrow (lit. until tomorrow).
6. selamat tinggal.	6. Goodbye (to person staying).
7. selamat djalan.	7. Goodbye (to person leaving).
harap	hope
ma'afkan	forgive, pardon, excuse
saja	I, me
8. harap ma'afkan saja.	8. Please excuse me.

njonja	Madame, ma'am, Mrs.
9. harap ma'afkan saja| njonja..	9. Please excuse me, madame.
minta'	request, beg
ma'af	pardon
minta' ma'af	beg pardon
nona	Miss
10. saja minta' ma'af| nona..	10. I beg (your) pardon, Miss.
tuan Semit	Mr. Smith
11. ma'af| tuan Semit..	11. Pardon, Mr. Smith.
tidaq	no, not
12. o| tidaq apa.	12. Oh, (it's) nothing.
sodara	brother, sister
	mister, sir
13. o| tidaq apa| sodara..	13. Oh, (it's) nothing, sir.
Sumitro	Sumitro
13a. o| tidaq apa| sodara Sumitro..	13a. Oh, (it's) nothing, Mr. Sumitro.

1a.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

[In this section of a lesson suggestions and comments will be presented that deal with the letters used in presenting the Indonesian words and how you can make use of them. The way of writing Indonesian words used here is often different from the standard spelling of Indonesian words. Any variation from the standard spelling has the purpose of guiding you to an accurate pronunciation of Indonesian. Farther on differences from standard spelling will be discussed and from then on only the standard spelling will be used.]

Some parts of the Indonesian sentence are pronounced louder than others. The word with the loudest vowels has these vowels underlined as well as the consonants that go with them: apa kabar. If two vowels in sequence are underlined, some speakers (for example many Bataks and Sundanese) make the first louder than the second: apa kabar. Others (such as many Javanese and Malays) follow this pattern only if the last vowel is a final a (without a following consonant): e.g. sodara; otherwise they make the second vowel louder than the first: apa kabar. In this respect, as in all others, imitate your teacher.

With certain exceptions each Indonesian sound is represented the same way. For certain sounds two letters are used at once; they are ng, ny, tj, sj, ch. Except for these each letter stands for a single sound.

Only a few of the sounds of Indonesian are exactly like English sounds. These are:

m as in English 'make' : mas 'older brother'

n as in English 'not' : tuan 'sir, Mr.'

ng as in English 'singer' : tinggal 'remain'

h as in English 'hot' : harap 'hope'

s as in English 'sit' : saja 'I'

l as in English 'leaf' : kembali 'return'

j like 'y' in English 'young' : ja 'yes'

The sound of q and '. The symbol ' is used for a sound that is often called the 'glottal stop'. It occurs in English at the beginning and middle of the English grunt 'uh-uh' meaning 'no'. We often make this sound without intending to in clearly separating words or parts of words: the-animal, ge-ography. (In pronouncing these examples you must stop at the hyphen and start again after the hyphen: i.e. the' animal, ge'ography). Listen to the way the Indonesian says ma'af, ma'afkan. For many Indonesians the same sound occurs at the end of words: minta' 'ask for'. For such Indonesians this sound occurs very commonly at the end of words and in order to imitate them you must learn to make this sound.

Words ending in the glottal stop sound as though the last vowel were being cut off sharply. As a matter of fact many people will hold their breath by putting their vocal cords in position for this sound. You should be able to notice a distinct click in your throat when you release this sound. You may find this a good way to learn to control this sound. Say a-a-a-a, using the 'a' of 'father'. Make sure not to glide over the hyphens; rather make a clear break between the a's. This could be represented as a'a'a'a. After you are certain that you are breaking sharply between the a's, try to stop just when you make the break and before making the vowel after the break. You should then say ' a'a'a' '. Do this a number of times until you can feel the click when you let the last ' go.

For many Indonesians q represents a sound that is identical with that of '. For these Indonesians baiq and minta' end with the same sound. There are however many Indonesians, particularly among the speakers of Sundanese (Java) and Batak (Sumatra), two other languages of Indonesia, who say baik; that is they pronounce this word with a final sound very much like the k of 'hawk'. Imitating their final sound in baik will offer you no difficulty. The letter q is used where many Indonesian speakers use the glottal stop and other Indonesians use k. This nearly always corresponds to a final k in the standard spelling.

The symbol ' is used where most or many Indonesians pronounce a glottal stop where nothing appears in the standard spelling.

If you wish to learn to speak Indonesian it is important to imitate your teacher. If he pronounces a final glottal stop you should imitate that; if he pronounces a final k you should imitate that. If he pronounces no glottal stop where one is indicated in the text, imitate your teacher.

1a.3. Notes

Note 1a.3.1. Terms of address.

The words tuan 'mister, sir', njonja 'Madame, Mrs.', nona 'Miss', sodara 'brother, sister, mister, sir' are used in addressing the person to whom one is speaking and also in referring to a person. The word tuan with a name has about the meaning of English 'Mister' : tuan Semit 'Mr. Smith'. If a name does not follow, tuan has the effect of English 'sir'. Similarly njonja means 'Mrs.' with a name: (njonja Semit 'Mrs. Smith') and 'Madame, ma'am' when without a name. In the same way nona semit is 'Miss Smith' and nona by itself means 'Miss'.

The word sodara is not quite as formal as tuan, njonja, and nona. It is used formally to people who are of about the same age as or younger than the speaker and whose status is about the same as or lower than that of the speaker. The word sodara is however used in about the same way: that is, both with and without a following name: sodara 'sir', sodara Sumitro 'Mr. Sumitro'.

Indonesians tend to use the word tuan to foreigners and sodara to each other in formal situations. Although Indonesians do not object to being addressed as tuan, many, except for the highest officials, feel that the person who uses tuan to them is being somewhat over-polite.

Note 1a.3.2. Polite formulas and responses (1).

(a) Greetings.

The response to the greeting apa kabar! (1a.1.1) is kabar baiq (1a.1.3). This greeting is the most universal. It is however formal and very much like our 'How do you do!'.

(b) 'Requests for pardon'.

The response tidaq apa! (1a.1.12) is commonly used in answer to a request for pardon like harap ma'afkan saja! (1a.1.8) or ma'af (1a.1.11).

Ma'af is used when the inconvenience to the other person is minor as in requesting to pass by or excusing an interruption whereas the first is used for major inconveniences such as accidental bumping.

(c) Farewells.

In saying 'good-bye' when one of the conversors is to go some distance, the expression selamat djalan is used to the one who is going. The expression selamat tinggal is used to one who is not about to go anywhere. If both conversers are leaving to go somewhere, both use selamat djalan. Either of the two expressions can appropriately be used first and the appropriate one used as a reply.

The very common expression sampòy ketemu lagi is used when travel is irrelevant. The same expression is used as a reply.

la.4. Exercises

la.4.1. Pronunciation.

a. Final q or ' versus final vowel. (Omit pair if one does not end in glottal-stop).

kataq	'frog'	kotaq	'box'
kata	'word'	kota	'city'
tidaq	'not'	masaq	'ripe'
tiga	'three'	masa	'time'
minta'	'request'	bèsoq	'tomorrow'
apa	'what'	Sumitro	'Sumitro'
baiq	'good'		
ini	'this'		

la.4.2. Variations.

a. apa kabar!

1. apa kabar| njonja Semit..
2. kabar baiq| sodara..
3. apa kabar| nona..
4. kabar baiq| njonja..

b. selamat djalan| njonja Semit..

1. selamat tinggal| tuan..
2. sampèy bèsoq| sodara Sumitro..
3. selamat djalan| tuan Semit..
4. sampèy ketemu lagi| njonja..

c. ma'af| tuan..

1. tidaq apa| tuan Semit..
2. o| tidaq apa| nona..
3. o| tidaq apa| njonja Semit..

la.4.3. Responses.

1. saja minta' ma'af| njonja Semit..
2. apa kabar| nona..
3. sampòy ketemu lagi| tuan Semit..
4. selamat tinggal| njonja..
5. saja minta' ma'af| tuan Semit..
6. sampòy bèsoq| sodara Sumitro..
7. harap ma'afkan saja| tuan..
8. apa kabar| njonja..
9. ma'af| nona..
10. sampòy ketemu lagi| nona..

1. tidaq apa| tuan..
2. kabar baiq| njonja..
3. sampòy ketemu lagi| tuan..
4. selamat djalan| tuan Semit..
5. o| tidaq apa| njonja..
6. sampòy bèsoq| tuan..
7. o| tidaq apa.
8. kabar baiq| tuan..
9. o| tidaq apa| njonja..
10. sampòy ketemu lagi| tuan..

1b.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian	English
apa	(question particle)
ini	this
potlot	pencil
1. apa ini/ potlot?	1. Is this a pencil?
1a. ini/ potlot?	1a. Is this a pencil?
ja	yes
2. ja| nona..	2. Yes, Miss.
itu	that
3. itu/ potlot.	3. That's a pencil.
4. ja| itu/ potlot.	4. Yes, that's a pencil.
pulpèn	fountain-pen
5. apa itu/ pulpèn?	5. Is that a fountain-pen?
6. bukan.	6. No.
7. ini/ bukan pulpèn.	7. This is not a fountain-pen.
8. bukan| ini/ bukan pulpèn.	8. No, this isn't a fountain-pen.
Sukardjo	Sukardjo
tuan Sukardjo	Mr. Sukardjo
9. itu/ bukan tuan Sukardjo.	9. That is not Mr. Sukardjo.
betul	true, correct
10. betul| sodara?	10. Is (it) true (brother)?
11. ja| betul.	11. Yes, (it) is true. or (it) is right.

12. tidaq.	12. No.
12a. tidaq| tidaq betul.	12a. No, (it's) not true.
13. baiq.	13. (It is) good.
14. tidaq baiq.	14. (It is) not good.
14a. itu/ tidaq baiq.	14a. That isn't good.
15. terimakasih.	15. Thank you.
16. kembali.	16. Welcome.
16a. terimakasih kembali.	16a. You're welcome.

1b.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

1. In some of the sentences you will see the marks / and |. If you listen closely to your teacher you should hear that his voice rises somewhat on the word just before the sign /. If the sign | follows a word with underlined vowels you will generally hear the speaker's voice fall at that point. Most of the time you will find that the differences between the intonations that these signs indicate come quite naturally to you. We will call them INTONATION SIGNS. Sometimes you will need to know the intonations in order to distinguish sentences. Notice that not uncommonly the / intonation is hardly noticeable in certain combinations: thus one can say

apa ini/ potlot? or

apa ini potlot? 'Is this a pencil?' (1b.1.1)

2. The letters e and è stand for very different sounds. The letter e stands for a sound which suggests the quick first vowel of English before (but not when it is pronounced bee-fore), about (but not when it is pronounced ah-bout), or compare. The letter è stands for a sound like the vowel of English bet.

Here are some words that you have had with these sounds:

e	è
ketemu	sampèy
betul	bèsoq
kembali	pulpèn

Notice that when e stands between two consonants far from the end of the word, the two consonants sound almost as though there were no vowel between them:

selamat terimakasih

1b.3. Notes

Note 1b.3.1. Polite formulas and responses (2).

As a response to terimakasih 'Thanks' (1b.1.15) the expression kembali (1b.1.16) is less formal than terimakasih kembali for 'You're welcome' (1b.1.16a). The first is more like 'Welcome', but it is very common; the second expression is very formal. Some people from Sumatra use the expression samasama for 'You're welcome'.

Note 1b.3.2. Bukan and tidaq.

These two words mean 'not', but they are used differently. The word bukan is used with NOUNS. Thus one says: itu bukan tuan Sukardjo. 'That isn't Mr. Sukardjo.' (1b.1.9); ini bukan pulpèn 'This isn't a fountain-pen.' (1b.1.8). The word tidaq is used only if the word with which it is used is not a noun: tidaq betul. 'It isn't true.' (1b.1.12a); tidaq baiq. 'It isn't good.' (1b.1.14a).

Be sure to use bukan and tidaq in their proper places.

Note 1b.3.3. Asking questions with a yes-or-no answer.

We will call a question asking for a yes-or-no answer a YES-OR-NO QUESTION. A yes-or-no question can be put in a number of different ways. Two of these ways are illustrated in the basic sentences. The question apa ini potlot? 'Is this a pencil?' (1b.1.1) asks for a yes-or-no answer. This question can also be put this way: ini potlot? (1b.1.1a). Similarly the sentence apa itu pulpèn? 'Is that a fountain-pen?' (1b.1.5) can also be asked in this way: itu pulpèn? In a yes-or-no question the question particle apa need not be present.

The question betul| sodara? 'Is it right?' (1b.1.10) is a yes-or-no question. It can also be asked: apa betul| sodara?

Note 1b.3.4. Subjects.

In an English sentence like 'That is a pencil.', it is customary to speak of the word 'that' as a SUBJECT. Similarly we can speak of itu in the sentence itu/ potlot. 'That is a pencil.' (1b.1.3) as a subject.

English sentences nearly always have a word or a phrase as a subject. Many Indonesian sentences do not have a word as subject. This is most common when the Indonesian sentence is the equivalent of an English sentence with 'it' as subject. Thus tidaq baiq. 'It is not good.', ja betul. 'Yes, it's true.'

Other basic sentences can be changed into sentences without subjects in the following way:

(1b.1.9) itu/ bukan tuan Sukardjo. 'That is not Mr. S.'

bukan tuan Sukardjo. 'It is not Mr. S.'

(1b.1.3) ja| itu/ potlot. 'Yes, that is a pencil.'

ja| potlot. 'Yes, it is a pencil.'

1b.4. Exercises

1b.4.1. Pronunciation. Contrast of e and è.

bèrès	'in (good) order'
beras	'pounded rice'
èkor	'tail'
tekor	'deficit'
lèrèng	'slope'
lekas	'quick'
dèsa	'village'
dekat	'near'

ketemu	'meet'
betul	'right'
kembali	'return'
selamat	'safe'
terimakasih	'thanks'
pulpèn	'fountain-pen'
sampèy	'until'
bèsoq	'tomorrow'

1b.4.2. Variations.

a. apa itu/ potlot?

1. ja| itu potlot.
2. bukan| itu pulpèn.
3. ini pulpèn| sodara..
4. itu/ tuan Sukardjo| sodara..
5. itu/ sodara Sukardjo| tuan..
6. ja| tuan Sukardjo..
7. bukan| sodara Semit..

b. itu/ tuan Sukardjo.

1. ja| itu/ tuan Sukardjo.
2. bukan| itu/ bukan tuan Sumitro.
3. bukan| itu tuan Semit.
4. tidaq| itu tidaq betul.
5. ja| betul.

c. apa itu/ betul| njonja?

1. ia| betul| nona Semit..

2. tidaq betul| tuan Sukardjo..

3. tidaq| itu tidaq betul| njonja Sumitro..

d. apa itu/ baiq| tuan?

1. tidaq| tidaq baiq| sodara..

2. ia| baiq| tuan Sukardjo..

3. ia| betul| baiq| njonja..

1b.4.3. Responses.

1. apa ini/ pulpèn?
2. ini/ potlot?
3. apa itu/ sodara Sukardjo?
4. apa itu/ tuan Semit?
5. apa itu/ betul| njonja Sukardjo?
6. terimakasih| nona..
7. sampèy ketemu lagi.
8. apa kabar| njonja Semit..
9. itu/ betul| nona?
10. apa ini/ baiq| sodara?

1. ia| nona. itu/ pulpèn.
2. betul| sodara.. itu/ potlot.
3. ia| itu/ sodara Sukardjo.
4. bukan| itu/ bukan tuan Semit.
5. ia| betul| tuan..
6. kembali| sodara..
7. sampèy ketemu lagi| tuan..
8. kabar baiq| tuan Sukardjo..
9. tidaq| itu/ tidaq betul.
10. ia| baiq| tuan..

LESSON 2

2a.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian	English
pagi	morning
1. selamat pagi.	1. Good morning.
siang	early afternoon
2. selamat siang.	2. Good afternoon.
sorè	late afternoon, evening
3. selamat sorè.	3. Good evening.
malam	night (after sundown)
4. selamat malam.	4. Good night.
5. apa itu?	5. What is that?
buku	book
6. itu buku.	6. That's a book.
Suarni	Suwarni
7. apa itu| sodara Suarni?	7. What is that, Suwarni?

mèdja	table
kursi	chair
pèna	pen
tas	bag, briefcase
kapur-tulis	chalk
papan	board
papan-tulis	blackboard
buku-tulis	notebook
8. itu/ buku-tulis.	8. That's a notebook.
barang	object
9. barang ini/ apa?	9. What's this thing?
djuga'	also, too
10. apa itu buku djuga'?	10. Is that a book too?
11. ja| itu/ buku djuga'.	11. Yes, that's a book too.
siapa	who
orang	person (man or woman)
12. siapa| orang itu?	12. Who's that man? (or Who's that woman?)
Subagio	Subagjo
13. apa itu/ sodara Subagio?	13. Is that Subagjo?
Apul	Apul
14. bukan| orang itu/ sodara Apul.	14. No, that man is Apul.
dan	and
15. dan siapa| ini?	15. And who is this?

Rafli

16. itu/ tuan Rafli.

dia

kembali

hari ini

malam ini

17. dia kembali| hari ini.

Rafli

16. That's Mr. Rafli.

he, she

go back, come back

today

tonight

17. He came back today.

2a.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

The letter o represents a sound that is something like the aw of English hawk. Actually most Americans pronounce this vowel with an off-glide that is not present in the Indonesian pronunciation. Imitate your teacher carefully. Here is a list of words with this sound:

sodara

orang

Subagjo

njonja

nona

Sumitro

potlot

Sukardjo

2a.3. Notes

Note 2a.3.1. Polite Formulas and Responses (3).

(a) Greetings.

The greetings selamat pagi, selamat siang, etc. 'Good morning', 'Good afternoon', etc. (2a.1.1-4) are more modern greetings than apa kabar., and have a wide vogue. As with us the reply takes the form of repeating the greeting.

(b) Taking leave.

Instead of sampèy ketemu lagi. 'See you again' (lit. until meet again, 1a.1.4) or sampèy bèsoq. 'See you tomorrow' (lit. until tomorrow, 1a.1.5), one can also say:

sampèy malam ini. 'See you tonight'.

sampèy sorè ini. 'See you this afternoon'.

sampèy siang ini. 'See you this afternoon'.

Note 2a.3.2. Question-word and question particle: apa and siapa.

In the sentence apa itu? 'What is that?' (2a.1.5) the word apa means 'What?' In the sentence apa ini potlot? 'Is this a pencil?' (1b.1.1), apa simply makes it clear that a yes-or-no question is being asked.

When apa means 'What?' it is a QUESTION WORD. Another question word is siapa 'Who?' in siapa orang itu? 'Who is that person?' (2a.1.12). When apa indicates a yes-or-no question, it is a QUESTION PARTICLE. Notice that when apa is a question particle, it is not the loudest word of the sentence. When apa is a question-word, it is generally

the loudest word of the sentence. Like the question word apa, siapa is also generally the loudest word.

Notice that the difference between the following two sentences depends mainly on which word is the loudest:

apa itu/ sodara Subagjo? 'Is that Mr. Subagjo?' (2a.1.13).

apa itu| sodara Subagjo? 'What is that, Mr. Subagjo? (cf.2a.1.7).

Note 2a.3.3. Subject and predicate: their order.

In the sentence saja minta' ma'af. 'I beg (your) pardon.' (1a.1.10), the word saja is the SUBJECT and the phrase minta' ma'af is the PREDICATE. Similarly in the sentence dia kembali. 'He came back.' (cf.2a.1.17), dia is the subject and kembali is the predicate. The predicate indicates an event in which the subject is involved; i.e. 'beg pardon' (minta' ma'af) involves 'I' (saja) in the first Indonesian sentence above and 'came back' (kembali) involves 'he' (dia) in the second sentence above. Notice that the predicate contains the word with the loudest vowel or vowels (i.e. the word that is partly or wholly underlined).

The event involving the subject need not be an 'event' as we usually imagine it. The event may be a temporary or permanent characteristic of the subject as in: itu tidaq baiq. 'That is not good.' (1b.1.14a). Here too the predicate contains the loudest word. Sometimes the event is the (temporary or permanent) class of the subject as in ini potlot. 'This is a pencil.'

We have already seen that if the main word of the predicate is a noun, the negative is bukan: ini (bukan) potlot. 'This is (not) a pencil.' (cr.1b.1.8). Otherwise the negative is tidaq: itu/ (tidaq) baiq. 'That is (not) good.'

In questions the question word is commonly the predicate. Thus the question word is the loudest whether it precedes or follows the subject: apa itu? 'What is that?' (2a.1.5); barang ini/ apa? 'What is this thing?' (2a.1.9). One can say itu apa? 'What is that?' as well as apa itu? The question word is more commonly put before the subject in Indonesian than after, but the difference in frequency between sentences like apa itu? and itu apa? is not nearly so great as between the English sentences: 'What is that?' and 'That is what?'. The latter sentence is relatively rare in English, but its approximate word-for-word equivalent is rather common in Indonesian. The order apa itu? is somewhat more formal than the other order.

To distinguish the two orders the subject-predicate order is called the NORMAL ORDER and the other order is called the INVERTED ORDER. In questions with a question word it is common to have the inverted order with the question word first, but it is not nearly so common as in English.

Note 2a.3.4. Demonstratives: itu and ini.

For 'that person' Indonesian has orang itu (2a.1.12). Similarly for 'this person' Indonesian has orang ini. The two words itu and ini are DEMONSTRATIVES. They follow the noun that they modify. So also in barang ini 'this object' (2a.1.9). Not also the following expressions:

buku itu 'that book'

rokoq ini 'this cigarette'

Note 2a.3.5. Divisions of the day.

The words pagi 'morning' and malam 'night' are used much like their English equivalents. The word siang in principle covers the period from noon to about three or perhaps even four o'clock and sorè the period

between siang and malam. Thus siang means 'early afternoon' and sorè 'late afternoon'. The division between siang and sorè is not fixed. Many Sumatrans use the word petang instead of or as well as sorè.

2a.4. Exercises

2a.4.1. Pronunciation. Words with o.

sodara	'brother'	nona	'Miss'
orang	'person'	Sumitro	'Sumitro'
Subagio	'Subagjo'	potlot	'pencil'
nionia	'Madame'	Sukardjo	'Sukardjo'

2a.4.2. Variations.

a. apa itu| sodara Suarni?

1. apa ini| sodara Sukardjo?
2. apa| barang ini| tuan Rafli?
3. siapa| orang itu?
4. siapa itu| sodara Subagjo?

b. apa itu/ sodara Subagio?

1. apa ini/ sodara Sukardjo?
2. apa orang itu/ tuan Rafli?
3. apa barang ini/ pulpèn?
4. barang itu/ papan-tulis.
5. apa barang itu/ tas djuga'?
6. apa papan itu/ baik?

c. barang ini/ apa?

1. ini/ apa| sodara Sukardjo?
2. barang itu/ apa| tuan Rafli?
3. buku ini/ buku-tulis| njonja Sarit..
4. orang itu/ siapa?
5. orang itu/ sodara Suarni| sodara Subagjo..

2a.4.3. Responses.

1. selamat pagi| tuan Rafli..
2. ini/ apa| sodara.
3. apa itu/ pèna djuga'?
4. apa itu/ tuan Rafli?
5. apa itu| tuan Rafli?
6. dan apa ini?
7. selamat tinggal.
8. selamat sorè| sodara..
9. sampèy ketemu lagi| njonja Sukardjo..
10. apa kabar| sodara..
11. apa itu/ mèdja?
12. apa mèdja ini/ baiq?
13. apa kursi ini/ baiq?
14. apa kabar itu/ betul?
15. orang ini/ betul?
16. apa| ini?

1. selamat pagi| sodara..
2. itu/ pèna.
3. bukan| itu pulpèn.
4. ja| itu/ tuan Rafli.
5. itu/ kapur-tulis.
6. itu/ kapur-tulis djuga'.
7. selamat djalan| nona..
8. selamat sorè| tuan Semit..
9. sampèy ketemu lagi| nona Semit..
10. kabar baiq| njonja Semit..
11. bukan| itu kursi.
12. tidaq| tidaq baiq.
13. kursi itu| tidaq baiq djuga'.
14. ja| betul.
15. ja| orang itu/ betul.
16. itu/ mèdja dan kursi.

2a.4.4. Fill in bukan or tidaq.

1. _____| ini/ _____ potlot.
2. _____| itu/ _____ sodara Suarni.
3. pulpèn ini/ _____ baiq.
4. orang itu/ _____ betul.
5. orang itu/ _____ tuan Rafli.
6. orang itu/ _____ baiq.
7. orang itu/ _____ nona Semit.
8. barang ini/ _____ baiq.
9. barang ini/ _____ mèdja.
10. kabar itu/ _____ betul.
11. _____| papan-tulis ini/ _____ baiq.
12. _____| buku ini/ _____ buku-tulis.

2b.1. Basic Sentences

ada	exist, have
rokoq	cigarette
1. apa sodara ada rokoq?	1. Do you have a cigarette?
2. tidaq| saja tidaq ada rokoq.	2. No, I don't have a cigarette.
punja	have
3. apa sodara tidaq punja korèq-api?	3. Don't you have a match?
4. ja| saja tidaq punja korèq-api djuga'.	4. No (lit. yes), I don't have a match either.
4a. tidaq| saja tidaq punja korèq-api djuga'.	4a. No, I don't have a match either.
dulu	at first, formerly
5. permisi. or	5., 5a., 5b. With your permission (wishing to leave).
5a. permisi dulu.	
5b. saja permisi dulu.	
mau	will, want
pergi	go
maw pergi	would like to go
6. saja maw pergi.	6. I'd like to go.
7. baiqlah.	7. All right.
ke	to
mana	where
8. maw pergi kemana?	8. Where do you want to go?

harus	must, have to
pasar	market
9. saja harus pergi kepasar.	9. I have to go to the market.
tidaq-usah	not have to
10. saja tidaq-usah pergi kepasar.	10. I don't have to go to the market.
akan	will, be going to
pulang	go home
sekarang	now
11. saja akan pulang sekarang.	11. I am going to go home now.
nanti	later
12. sampèy nanti.	12. See you later.

2b.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

Final h. Be careful to pronounce a final h clearly. You are likely to find it difficult to remember to do this every time. The reason is that though some English words are written with final h like 'oh', 'bah', etc. we do not make a sound at the point like the h of 'hope'. Indonesians do make such a sound at the end of words where h is written. You should try to convince yourself that this is true by listening carefully to your teacher at each pronunciation of a word with a final h as baiqlah. What you should hear is the sound of expelled breath (like the h of English 'hope'). If you are unable to hear this sound you should make it yourself anyway. Do this by making sure to keep blowing air out for a moment after you have stopped making the vowel before the h. Practice with the following words:

lah	terimakasih
kah	baiqlah
sudah	tidaq-usah

2b.3. Notes

Note 2b.3.1. Polite Formulas and Responses (4).

The expression permisi. or permisi dulu. is a very common polite way for the speaker to suggest that he would like to go. Generally it is followed by some explanatory phrase like saja maw (or harus) pergi. 'I would like to (or must) leave.' (2b.1.6) and/or saja harus (or maw) pulang. 'I have to (or would like to) go home.

Note 2b.3.2. ada and punja 'have'.

The word ada in the meaning 'have' is more common than punja in Sumatra whereas punja is likely to be more common for Indonesians from Java. The word punja is however only colloquial. There is still another word mempunjai 'have' which is used everywhere in writing and occasionally also in speech.

Note 2b.3.3. Negatives.

The words endaq and enggaq have the same meaning as tidaq. Many speakers of Indonesian use enggaq or endaq as their ordinary word for 'no, not' instead of tidaq. These words are particularly common in Djakarta. School children on the other hand are taught to use tidaq, and this negative is used by all in formal communications, written or oral.

Note 2b.3.4. djuga'. 'also, too, either'

The basic meaning of djuga' is 'also, too' as in itu/ buku djuga'. 'That is a book too.' (2a.1.11). Given essentially the same sentence, but with a negative, the English equivalent of djuga' is 'either': itu bukan buku djuga'. 'That isn't a book either.' So also:

saja ada rokoq djuga'. 'I have a cigarette too.'

saja tidaq ada rokoq djuga'. 'I don't have a cigarette (cigarettes) either.'

Note 2b.3.5. Singular and plural.

The sentence apa sodara ada rokoq? can be translated as 'Do you have any cigarettes?' or 'Do you have a cigarette?' The word rokoq here means either 'a cigarette' or 'cigarettes'. Indonesian, unlike English, does not have to specify whether a noun is singular or plural. Thus whenever you see a noun, you will have to decide from the words around it whether it means one or many.

Note 2b.3.6. harus and tidaq-usah.

The word tidaq-usah functions as the equivalent of a sequence negative (tidaq) + harus. Many Indonesians, if not all, use only tidaq-usah as the negative of harus.

2b.4. Exercises

2b.4.1. Pronunciation.

a. Contrast of final h with final vowel.

bilah	'bamboo-strip'	rumah	'house'
bila	'when'	roma	'fluff, down'
pajah	'severe'	mudah	'easy'
paja	'swamp'	muda	'young'
susah	'troublesome'	kasih	'love'
rusa	'deer'	kasi	'give'

b. Contrast of final h with final q or '. [Omit pairs if there is not one ending in glottal-stop.]

dibawah	'under'	masih	'still'
dibawa'	'be brought'	tasiq	'lake'
gagaq	'crow'	salah	'wrong'
gagah	'stalwart'	salaq	'kind of fruit'
galaq	'aggressive'		
galah	'punting-pole'		

2b.4. Exercises

2b.4.2. Variations.

a. apa sodara ada rokoq?

1. apa sodara ada korèq-api?

2. apa sodara punja rokoq?

3. saja ada pulpèn.

4. saja tidaq ada pèna.

5. saja tidaq punja mèdja djuga!.

b. permisi dulu.

1. saja permisi dulu| tuan Semit..

2. permisi dulu| njonja Sukardjo..

3. permisi| nona..

4. tuan Subagjo/ permisi dulu| nona..

c. maw pergi kemana?

1. sodara maw pergi kemana?

2. harus pergi kemana?

3. akan pergi kemana?

4. saja akan pergi kepasar.

5. saja tidaq maw pergi kepapan-tulis.

d. saja akan pulang| sekarang.

1. sodara Sukardjo/ tidaq akan pulang.

2. Subagjo/ maw pulang/ bèsoq.

3. tuan Semit/ harus pulang/ sekarang.

4. saja tidaq-usah pulang/ sekarang.

5. apa sodara akan pulang| bèsoq?
6. apa Suarni maw pergi| bèsoq?
7. saja tidaq maw pergi/ bèsoq.
8. Sukardjo/ tidaq akan pergi kepasar| sekarang.

2b.4.3. Responses.

1. apa sodara ada rokoq?
2. apa sodara tidaq pergi?
3. permisi dulu.
4. maw pergi kemana| sekarang?
5. sodara harus pergi kemana| bèsoq?
6. apa sodara tidaq-usah pergi?
7. apa tuan akan pulang sekarang?
8. sampèy bèsoq.
9. apa tuan Sukardjo/ tidaq punja pulpèn?
10. apa sodara punja pulpèn?
11. apa sodara ada potlot?
12. apa sodara ada pulpèn?
13. nona maw pergi kemana?
14. apa tuan harus pulang| sekarang?
15. apa sodara tidaq-usah pulang?
16. sodara maw pergi sekarang?

1. tidaq| saja tidaq ada rokoq.
2. ja| saja tidaq pergi.
3. baiqlah.
4. sekarang/ saja maw pulang.
5. saja harus pulang.
6. ja| saja tidaq-usah pergi.
7. tidaq| saja tidaq akan pulang sekarang| saja akan pulang/ bèsoq.
8. sampèy bèsoq.
9. ja| tuan Sukardjo/ tidaq punja pulpèn.
10. tidaq| saja tidaq punja pulpèn djuga!.
11. ja| saja ada potlot.
12. ja| saja ada pulpèn djuga!.
13. saja maw pergi kepasar.
14. tidaq| saja tidaq-usah pulang| sekarang.
15. ja| saja akan pulang/ bèsoq.
16. tidaq| saja maw pergi bèsoq.

2b.4.4. Fill in with the proper word: apa or siapa.

1. _____| orang itu?
2. _____ barang itu/ buku?
3. _____ ini buku-tulis?
4. _____ sodara harus pergi kepasar djuga!?
5. _____| barang ini| tuan?

LESSON 3

3a.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian	English
1. ma'af.	1. Pardon
bolèh	may, be permitted
bertanja	ask a question
2. bolèh saja bertanja?	2. May I ask (you) a question?
silahkan or	please do
silakan	
3. silahkan tuan.	3. Please do.
di	at
setasyon	station
4. dimana setasyon?	4. Where's the station?
bis	bus
setasyon-bis	bus-station
5. setasyon-bis/ dimana?	5. Where's the bus station?
6. itu dia.	6. There it is.
sana	there, yonder
7. setasyon-bis/ ada disana.	7. The bus station is over there.
7a. ada disana.	7a. (It's) over there.
8. ini dia.	8. Here it is.
setasyon-kerèta-api	railroad station
9. setasyon-kerèta-api/ disini.	9. The railroad station is here.

hotèl	hotel
10. dimana ada hotèl disini?	10. Where's a hotel (around) here?
didepan	in front, ahead
11. itu dia didepan.	11. There it is up ahead.
rèstoran	restaurant
situ	there
12. ada rèstoran disitu djuga'.	12. There's a restaurant there too.
kanan	right
disebelah kanan	on the right
13. rèstoran/ ada disebelah kanan.	13. The restaurant is on the right.
rumah	house
makan	eat
rumah-makan	restaurant
14. apa ada rumah-makan disini?	14. Is there a restaurant here?
15. ia/ ada.	15. Yes, there is.
kiri	left
16. ada rumah-makan disebelah kiri.	16. There's a restaurant on the left.
17. tidaq ada.	17. There isn't (any).
17a. tidaq ada disini.	17a. There isn't (any) here.
18. tidaq/ tidaq ada rumah-makan disini.	18. No, there isn't any restaurant (around) here.

3a.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

The two letters nj as a combination stand for a single sound. This sound suggests the ny of English 'canyon'. You should however try to pronounce these as one sound. It may help you to do this if you put the tip of your tongue behind your lower teeth in pronouncing this sound. If you do this you should sound like your teacher. Try to do this in pronouncing the following words:

punja

njonja

bertanja

The sound represented by the sequence dj sometimes sounds like the 'j' of English 'jar' and sometimes like the dy of English 'Rudyard'. Most Indonesians make this sound with the tongue in the same position as for nj. You can imitate this best by placing the tip of your tongue behind your lower teeth and pronouncing the English 'j' of 'jar'. [Many Javanese pronounce a sound like ts or dz for this sound. If your teacher does this you should imitate him. You should observe that the vowel following his ts or dz is very breathy and you must be sure to imitate that as well.]

djalan	'walk, road'
Sukardjo	'Sukardjo'
mèdja	'table'
djuga'	'also'

3a.3. Notes

Note 3a.3.1. Auxiliaries.

The word bolèh 'may, be permitted' like mau 'will, want, would like', harus 'ought, must' is an AUXILIARY. An auxiliary is often used with a following verb as in: saja maw pergi. 'I would like to go.' (2b.1.6); saja harus pergi kepasar. 'I must go to the market.' (2b.1.9).

In asking a question it is common to put the auxiliary before the subject as in: bolèh saja bertanja? 'May I ask a question?' (3a.1.2). Similarly one may ask:

mau sodara bertanja? 'Would you like to ask a question?'

harus sodara pergi? 'Must you go?'

Replies to the questions (longer than ja. 'Yes.' and tidaq. 'No.') can take the following forms:

ja| mau. or

ja| saja mau.

ja| harus. or

ja| saja harus.

Note 3a.3.2. Answers of varying brevity.

In answer to the question dimana| setasyon? 'Where is the station?' (3a.1.4) different answers are possible which convey the same information. One can point to it and say:

itu dia. 'There it is.' (3a.1.6)

and this can be shortened to: itu. 'It's that.'

One can also answer in ways indicated in 3a.1.7-9, 11, 13, 16-18. The more of the full reply that is omitted, the less formal the actual reply is.

Note 3a.3.3. Inverted order with question words.

Review Note 2a.3.2.

In the sentence di<u>mana</u> setasyon? 'Where is the station?' (3a.1.4) the phrase dimana resembles the phrase disini in the sentence setasyon-kerèta-api/ di<u>sini</u>. 'The railroad-station is here.' (3a.1.7a) In fact it is not rare to say setasyon di<u>mana</u>? 'Where is the station?' In this sentence dimana holds the same position as disini does in its sentence above. Thus we can look on sentence 3a.1.4 as having the question-word phrase first by an inversion of the kind of sentence in 3a.1.9. Thus in the sentence setasyon-bis/ di<u>mana</u>? 'Where is the bus station?' (3a.1.5) the phrase dimana appears in the normal order. [Notice that the parts of the phrase dimana (di 'at' and mana 'where') have to be kept together as against the English dialect habit of saying things like 'Where's the bus station at?']

In the sentence maw pergi ke<u>mana</u>? 'Where would (you) like to go?' (2b.1.8) the phrase kemana is composed of ke 'to' + mana 'where'. Here the subject is omitted. If the subject is mentioned the question-word phrase can be inverted to the beginning of the sentence: ke<u>mana</u> sodara maw pergi? 'Where would you like to go?'

The prepositions di 'at' and ke 'to' are written together with a following word in accordance with the rules of Indonesian orthography. If the following word has a capital letter the preposition is separated from the word: di Surabaja 'at Surabaja', ke Surabaja 'to Surabaja'.

Note 3a.3.4. Equational sentences and ada.

In the sentence itu <u>potlot</u>. 'That is a pencil.' (1b.1.3) the word potlot states the class of itu. The word potlot is a noun and it is the predicate of the sentence. Such sentences are EQUATIONAL SENTENCES.

For such sentences the negative is bukan: itu bukan potlot. 'This is not a pencil.' (cf. 1b.1.7)

In the sentence saja ada rokoq. 'I have a cigarette.' (cf.2b.1.1), the phrase ada rokoq 'have a cigarette' is a predicate. The word ada is a verb. The negative is thus tidaq: saja tidaq ada rokoq. 'I do not have a cigarette.' (cf. 2b.1.2).

The word ada is also used in sentences like the following: setasyon-bis ada disana. 'The station is over there.' (3a.1.7). Although the English translation of ada here is 'is', this does not mean that 'is' is translated by ada. The word ada means 'is, be, were, etc.' only if the meaning is 'exists, is present, is (in a place)'. Thus also: itu ada. 'That exists, that is around, there is some of that.' The word ada is not used in an equational sentence. The sentence barang ini ada buku. means 'This thing has a book.' (not 'This thing is a book.') in the same way as saja ada rokoq. means 'I have a cigarette.'

Note 3a.3.5. English 'there' and 'here'.

We have now had four different equivalents for English 'there' and two for 'here'.

1. In pointing out objects, where we say 'There it is.' Indonesian has itu dia. Similarly where we say 'Here it is.', Indonesian has ini dia.

2. In indicating a location 'there' Indonesian has situ 'there (near you)' and sana 'there (= yonder)': ada disana. 'It is yonder.' (3a.1.7a). Similarly one can say ada disitu. 'It is there (near you)'. The word situ is also used when referring back to a place referred to as sana. Thus continuing from a reply such as hotèl disana. 'The hotel is there.' one can say apa ada rèstoran disitu djuga'? 'Is there

a restaurant there (= at that place) too?' (cf. 3a.1.12). The word sini 'here' makes up with situ and sana a trio of words which can be substituted one for the other with a corresponding difference in meaning.

3. In the sentence ada rumah-makan disebelah kiri. 'There is a restaurant on the left.' (3a.1.16) the word ada appears to be partly translated by 'there'. The word 'there' in this sentence simply supplies a subject; it is not the opposite of 'here'. [In pointing something out we also say, 'There's a restaurant on the left.' which is the opposite of 'Here's a restaurant on the left.' The Indonesian equivalent would be: itu (ini)| rèstoran| disebelah kiri.] The word 'there' is more weakly stressed when the sentence merely talks about 'existence' as in the English equivalent of 3a.1.16.

Note 3a.3.6. dia.

The word dia is used idiomatically in the expressions itu dia. 'There it is.' (3a.1.6) and ini dia. 'Here it is.' (3a.1.8). Ordinarily the word dia cannot be used for inanimate objects (like a hotel, restaurant, etc.). It is only in this expression that dia is used this way. Thus the question dimana| dia? can only mean 'Where is he?' or 'Where is she?' (not 'Where is it?')/

Note 3a.3.7. silahkan.

The expression silahkan. 'Please feel free to.' (3a.1.3) is a common way of granting permission. It is also used in commands when the intention is to inform the addressee that the speaker has no objection to the addressee's doing what he obviously wishes to do. Thus one can say:

silahkan bertanja. 'Please feel free to ask questions.'

silahkan pergi. 'Please feel free to go.'

3a.4. Exercises

3a.4.1. Pronunciation.

a. nj and dj.

punja	'have'	djalan	'walk, road'
njonja	'Madame'	Sukardjo	'Sukardjo'
bertanja	'ask'	mèdja	'table'
		djuga'	'also'

b. h before consonants.

silahkan	'please do'
rumah-makan	'restaurant'
disebelah kanan	'on the right'
disebelah kiri	'on the left'
bolèh saja	'may I'

3a.4.2. Variations.

a. bolèh saja bertanja?

1. apa bolèh saja bertanja| nona?
2. tuan bolèh bertanja.
3. apa saja bolèh bertanja?
4. apa tuan akan bertanja?
5. sodara apul mau bertanja.

b. dimana| setasyon?

1. dimana| setasyon-kerèta-api?
2. dimana| potlot| sodara?
3. dimana| restoran| tuan?

b. Variations. Cont.

4. dimana| barang itu?

5. dimana| tuan Semit| tuan Sukardjo?

6. kemana| sodara pergi?

c. dimana ada hotèl| disini?

1. dimana ada ròstoran| disini?

2. dimana ada rumah-makan| disana?

3. dimana ada setasyon-bis| disitu?

4. dimana ada ròstoran| disetasyon?

d. setasyon-bis/ ada disana.

1. setasyon-kerèta-api/ ada disini.

2. kerèta-api/ ada didepan.

3. bis/ tidaq ada disini.

4. hotèl/ tidaq ada disebelah kanan.

5. rumah-makan/ ada disetasyon-kerèta-api.

6. rumah-makan/ ada dimana?

e. itu dia| didepan.

1. ini dia| diròstoran.

2. itu dia| disetasyon-bis.

3. itu dia| disebelah kanan.

4. itu kursi| disana.

5. itu rumahmakan| disetasyon.

f. setasyon-kerèta-api/ disini.

1. ròstoran/ dihotèl.

2. hotèl/ disebelah kanan.

f. Variations. Cont.

3. sotasyon-bis/ di<u>sana</u>.

4. rumah-makan/ disitu <u>djuga</u>!.

5. sotasyon-kerèta-api/ di<u>mana</u>?

g. ada rèstoran disitu <u>djuga</u>!.

1. apa ada hotèl disana <u>djuga</u>!?

2. ada tas disini <u>djuga</u>!.

3. ada bis disotasyon <u>djuga</u>!.

4. ada kerèta-api disana <u>djuga</u>!.

5. tidaq ada rumah-<u>makan</u>| di hotèl itu.

6. tidaq ada <u>mèdia</u>| disitu.

7. ada kursi di<u>mana</u>?

3a.4.3. Translations.

1. apa ada sotasyon-kerèta-api <u>djuga</u>! disini?	1. Is there a railroad station here too?
2. <u>itu</u> hotèl| di<u>depan</u>.	2. <u>There's</u> a hotel, in front.
3. <u>ini</u> rèstoran| di<u>sebelah kanan</u>.	3. <u>Here's</u> a restaurant on the right.
4. tuan Sukardjo/ ada di<u>hotèl</u>.	4. Mr. Sukardjo is in the hotel.
5. njonja Semit/ disotasyon-kerèta-api.	5. Mrs. Smith is in the railroad station.
6. di sebelah kiri/ ada sotasyon-<u>bis</u>.	6. On the left is a bus station.
7. rumah-makan disitu/ <u>baiq</u>.	7. The restaurant there is good.
8. rèstoran didepan/ baiq <u>djuga</u>!.	8. The restaurant in front is good too.

3a.4.4. Responses.

1. bolèh saja bertanja?
2. dimana| setasyon?
3. dimana| setasyon-bis?
4. dimana| ada hotèl disini?
5. apa ada rèstoran disini?
6. apa ada mèdja dan kursi disitu?
7. dimana| potlot dan pulpèn?
8. dimana| njonja Semit?
9. sodara pergi kemana?
10. apa setasyon-bis ada dipasar?
11. apa ada rèstoran| disetasyon-kerèta-api?
12. apa Suarni/ ada dipasar?
13. apa tuan akan pergi kepasar| bèsoq?
14. apa sodara harus pergi kesetasyon| sekarang?
15. apa tuan Semit/ maw pulang| bèsoq?

1. silahkan| tuan.
2. itu dia.
3. setasyon-bis/ ada di depan.
4. ada hotèl disana.
5. ja| ada| ada di sebelah kiri.
6. ja| ada mèdja disitu/ dan ada kursi djuga'.
7. ini potlot| dan ini/ pulpèn.
8. njonja Semit/ ada disetasyon-bis.
9. saja porgi kestasyon.
10. tidaq| ada disana.
11. tidaq| tidaq ada| rèstoran ada dihotèl.
12. ja| ada dipasar| sekarang.
13. tidaq| saja akan pergi kehotèl.
14. tidaq| saja tidaq-usah pergi kesitu| sekarang.
15. ja| saja maw pulang| bèsoq.

3a.4.5. Change these sentences by adding the word ada in a proper place.

For example:

1. dimana| setasyon-bis?

becomes: ada dimana| setasyon-bis?

2. setasyon-bis/ disini.

3. dimana| hotèl| disini?

4. hotèl/ didepan.

5. rèstoran/ disitu diuga'.

6. disebelah kanan/ hotèl.

7. apa rumah-makan disitu diuga'.

8. tidaq| tidaq disitu.

9. siapa| dirumah| sekarang?

10. tidaq dirumah.

3b.1. Basic Sentences

kalimat	sentence
kurang	less, not quite
terang	clear
1. kalimat itu/ kurang terang.	1. That sentence isn't quite clear.
mengerti	understand
2. saja kurang mengerti.	2. I don't quite understand.
kata	word
3. saja kurang mengerti/ kata itu.	3. I don't quite understand that word.
bapa'	father, sir
ulang	repeat it
4. apa bapa' maw ulang?	4. Would you mind (lit. like) repeating it?
ibu	mother, madame
sekali	once
sekali lagi	once again
5. apa ibu maw ulang sekali lagi?	5. Would you mind repeating once again?
katakan	say it
lebih	more
keras	loud
6. apa ibu maw katakan lebih keras?	6. Would you mind saying it louder, ma'am?

tentu	certain
sadja	just
7. tentu sadja.	7. I'll be glad to (lit. [it is] just certain).
tolong	help, please
sedikit	a little
pa'	sir (to older man)
8. tolong katakan lebih keras sedikit| pa'..	8. Please say it a little louder, sir.
bitjara	speak
pelanpelan	slow
bu'	madame, ma'am (to older woman)
9. tolong bitjara pelanpelan sedikit| bu'..	9. Please speak a little (more) slowly, ma'am.
tjoba'	try, please
tjepat	fast
10. tjoba' katakan lebih tjepat sedikit.	10. Please say it a little faster (as teacher to student).
lah	(particle)
11. katakanlah lebih tjepat sedikit.	11. Say it a little faster.

untuq — for

12. itu kurang terang untuq saja. — 12. That isn't quite clear to (lit. for) me.

tundjuqkan — show, point out.

13. tolong tundjuqkan| hotèl itu. — 13. Please point that hotel out (to me).

3b.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

The symbol tj stands for a sound that is made in the same position as nj and dj. To pronounce this in the Indonesian fashion place the tip of your tongue behind your lower teeth and pronounce the 'ch' of English chance:

tjoba'	'try'
tjepat	'fast'
bitjara	'speak'

[Speakers of Javanese usually pronounce a sound more like ts and the vowel that follows is not breathy as in the case of dj.]

The symbol ng stands for a sound like the 'ng' of English 'singer'. In English 'finger' most speakers of English pronounce -ngg- as in Indonesian tinggal 'remain, stay'. Notice that for this sound in Indonesian we write ngg. Where we write ng there is no g-sound.

The sound ng is made in the same place as the 'g' of English 'goat', but there is no true g-sound in Indonesian ng just as there is no true g-sound in English sing or singer. Be careful not to make a g sound in pronouncing Indonesian ng. [You must however pronounce one for ngg.]:

ulang	'repeat'	sekarang	'now'
terang	'clear'	siang	'early afternoon'
kurang	'less'	orang	'person'
tolong	'help'	mengerti	'understand'
pulang	'go home'		

3b.3. Notes

Note 3b.3.1. Commands and the particle lah.

In the sentence 3b.1.11 the verb katakan is followed by the particle lah:

katakanlah lebih tjepat sedikit. 'Say it a little faster.'

If the particle lah were omitted, the command is one that could be used only to inferiors, members of the family, and very close friends. On the other hand the command without a word for 'please' is less formal than a command with one.

Other commands using the particle lah are:

pergilah kepasar. 'Go to the market.'

pulanglah sekarang. 'Go home now.'

tundjuqkanlah hotèl itu. 'Point that hotel out.'

The particle lah is written together with the preceding word in accordance with the rules of Indonesian orthography.

Note 3b.3.2. 'Please' in commands.

Thus far we have had three ways of saying please in telling some one to do something. These are exemplified in the following sentences:

harap ma'afkan saja. 'Please excuse me.' (1a.1.8)

tolong bitjara pelanpelan sedikit. 'Please speak a little slower.' (3b.1.10)

tjoba' katakan lebih tjepat sedikit. 'Please say it a little faster.' (3b.1.11)

Notice that the command with tolong is one which might be translated as 'Do me the favor of.' The suggestion is that if the command is heeded the speaker will benefit. The student can use this command

to the teacher because the student will be assisted by the teacher's action of speaking more slowly.

The command with tjoba' does not suggest any assistance to the speaker. The teacher who uses the last sentence above does not expect to be assisted if the student complies.

The use of harap in a command also suggests the English phrase 'Be kind enough to . . . '

Note 3b.3.3. Terms of address: bapa' and ibu, pa' and bu'.

The words bapa' 'father' and ibu 'mother' are commonly used to teachers. These terms are also used in addressing persons of the next older generation. These two words have beside them special short forms: pa', bu'. [Note that bu' ends in a glottal stop whereas ibu does not.]

The short forms are less formal than the long forms. They are common as VOCATIVES, that is in directly addressing a person and are usually not used in referring to the bearer in the sentence. Thus one says:

apa ibu maw ulang sekali lagi? 'Would you mind repeating once again?' (3b.1.5)

but tolong bitjara pelanpelan sedikit| bu'. 'Please say it a little (more) slowly, ma'am.' (3b.1.9)

and so also 3b.1.4 and 3b.1.8 for bapa' and pa'.

It is common to address teachers as pa' and bu'. It is also common to use the shorter form before their names. Thus pa' Sukardjo 'Mr. Sukardjo' and bu' Suarni 'Miss, or Mrs. Suarni' can be used in direct address or referring to teachers. Thus:

apa bu' Suarni maw ulang? 'Would you mind repeating, Miss Suarni?'

tolong ulang| bu' Suarni. 'Please repeat Miss Suarni.'

apa pa' Sukardjo maw ulang? 'Would you mind repeating, Mr. Sukardjo.'

tolong ulang pa' Sukardjo. 'Please repeat it, Mr. Sukardjo.

Teachers generally address their students as sodara. Thus a teacher will use terms like sodara Sumitro 'Mr. Sumitro', sodara Minar 'Miss Minar' to students.

Note 3b.3.4. kurang.

The expression itu kurang terang. 'That is not clear.' is a polite way of saying itu tidaq terang. The latter is too blunt in that it implies some failure on the addressee's part. In the same way saja kurang mengerti. is politer than saja tidaq mengerti. for 'I do not understand.'

3b.4. Exercises

3b.4.1. Pronunciation.

a. tj

tjoba'	'try'
tjepat	'fast'
bitjara	'speak'
tjutjii	'wash'
kuntjii	'lock'

b. ng

ulang	'repeat'	mengerti	'understand'
terang	'clear'	bunga	'flower'
kurang	'less'	langit	'sky'
tolong	'help'	sungèy	'river'
pulang	'go home'	dingin	'cold'
sekarang	'now'		
siang	'early afternoon'		
orang	'person'		

3b.4.2. Variations.

a. kalimat itu/ kurang terang.

1. kata itu/ kurang terang.

2. kalimat ini/ kurang betul.

3. kata ini/ kurang baiq.

4. mèdja ini/ kurang baiq.

5. kalimat itu/ lebih terang| sekarang.

6. tjoba' katakan lebih terang sedikit.

b. saja kurang mengerti| kata itu.

1. apa bapa' mengerti| kata ini?

2. apa ibu tidaq mengerti| kalimat itu?

3. saja kurang mengerti| kalimat ini.

4. apa bapa' maw ulang| kata itu.

5. apa bapa' maw katakan| kata itu?

c. apa ibu maw katakan lebih keras?

1. apa ibu maw bitjara lebih terang sedikit?

2. apa ibu maw katakan lebih tjepat sedikit?

3. tjoba' katakan lebih keras sedikit.

4. katakanlah lebih pelanpelan sedikit.

5. tolong katakan lebih tjepat sedikit.

d. tjoba' katakan lebih tjepat sedikit (teacher to student).

1. tjoba' tundjuqkan mèdja.

2. tjoba' katakan lebih terang sedikit.

3. tjoba' katakan lebih keras sedikit| sodara.

4. tjoba'lah kalimat ini sekali lagi.

e. tolong bitjara pelanpelan sedikit (asking for assistance).

1. tolong tundjuqkan rumah-makan| pa'.
2. tolong ulang kata itu sekali lagi| bu'.
3. tolong katakan lebih terang sedikit.
4. tolong katakan sekali lagi.

3b.4.3. Translations.

1. saja kurang mengerti| kalimat itu.	1. I do not quite understand that sentence.
2. apa bapa' maw ulang kata itu untuq saja?	2. Would you mind saying that word for me?
3. tjoba'lah sodara katakan lebih tjepat sedikit.	3. Please [you] say it a little faster.
4. apa sodara maw pergi lagi| ke Djakarta?	4. Would you like to go to Djakarta again?
5. ja| saja maw pergi sekali lagi.	5. Yes. I'd like to go again.
6. saja maw pergi lagi| kepasar.	6. I'd like to go to the market again.
7. tentu sadja| saja mau.	7. Of course I'd like to go.
8. saja tidaq-usah pulang| sekarang.	8. I don't have to go home now.
9. pulanglah bèsoq.	9. Go home tomorrow.
10. tjoba'lah pergi kepasar.	10. Try going to the market.
11. tolong tundjuqkan saja hotèl itu.	11. Please show me that hotel.
12. saja ketemu Suarni dipasar.	12. I met Suarni at the market.

3b.4.4. Change the following into commands that a student can use to a teacher.

1. apa bapa' maw ulang?

   Command: tolong ulang.

2. apa ibu maw katakan sekali lagi?

3. apa tuan maw tundjuqkan| hotèl itu?

4. apa njonja maw katakan lebih keras sedikit?

3b.4.5. Change the following into request-questions.

1. tolong bapa' ulang.

   Request-question: apa bapa' maw ulang?

2. tolong ibu katakan sekali lagi.

3. tolong tuan tundjuqkan saja sotasyon.

4. tolong njonja katakan pelanpelan sedikit.

3b.4.6. Change the following into commands a teacher can use to a student.

1. apa sodara maw ulang?

   Command: tjoba' (sodara) ulang.

2. apa sodara maw katakan sekali lagi?

3. apa sodara maw tundjuqkan kursi?

4. apa sodara maw katakan lebih keras sedikit?

3b.4.7. Responses.

1. apa bapa' maw ulang?	1. tentu sadja.
2. apa ibu maw katakan lebih keras?	2. tentu sadja| saja mau.
3. tjoba' katakan lebih keras sedikit.	3. baiqlah.
4. tolong tundjuqkan| hotèl itu.	4. itu dia| didepan.
5. apa kata itu/ kurang terang?	5. ja| kata itu/ kurang terang.
6. apa kalimat itu/ kurang terang| untuq nona?	6. ja| kalimat itu kurang terang| untuq saja.
7. apa njonja maw ulang sekali lagi?	7. ja| saja mau| sodara..
8. apa nona maw pulang tjepat?	8. ja| saja maw pulang tjepat.
9. apa sodara maw kembali polanpolan?	9. tidaq| saja maw kembali tjepat.
10. tjoba' sodara tundjuqkan tas.	10. itu dia| disebelah kanan.
11. apa sodara mengerti| kalimat itu?	11. ja| saja mengerti| pa'..
12. tjoba' sodara ulang kalimat itu untuq saja.	12. baiqlah bu'..
13. apa sodara akan bitjara?	13. ja| saja maw bitjara| sekarang.
14. apa tuan mengerti| kalimat itu?	14. ma'af| saja kurang mengerti| kalimat itu.
15. apa sodara maw tundjuqkan/ setasyon itu/ sekali lagi?	15. tentu sadja| tuan..
16. apa sodara ketemu nona Suarni?	16. ja| saja ketemu nona Suarni dipasar.
17. dimana| tuan ketemu Sukardjo?	17. saja ketemu Sukardjo dihotèl.

LESSON 4

4a.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian	English
pukul	o'clock
berapa	how much
sekarang	now
1. pukul berapa sekarang?	1. What time is it now?
satu	one
2. pukul satu.	2. It's one o'clock.
djam	o'clock, hour, clock, watch
3. sekarang/ djam berapa?	3. What time is it? (lit. Now what time is it?)
setengah	half
dua	two
4. sekarang/ djam setengah dua.	4. It's one-thirty now (lit. half of two).
sebelas	eleven
lèwat	pass
lima	five
menit	minute
5. pukul sebelas/ lèwat lima menit.	5. It's five minutes after eleven.
empat	four
seperempat	quarter
6. djam empat/ kurang seperempat.	6. It's a quarter to four.

enam or

nam

tepat

7. djam nam tepat.

tudjuh

8. djam tudjuh lèwat.

belum

tiga

9. belum pukul tiga.

merèka

datang

10. djam berapa | merèka datang?

sembilan

11. merèka datang/ djam sembilan pagi.

kapan

12. kapan | merèka akan datang lagi?

12a. kapan | merèka datang lagi?

delapan

13. merèka akan datang lagi/ djam delapan malam.

13a. merèka datang lagi/ djam delapan malam.

six

exactly

7. It's exactly six o'clock.

seven

8. It's after seven.

not yet

three

9. It's before three (lit. It's not yet three).

they

come

10. What time did they come?

nine

11. They came at nine o'clock in the morning (or A.M.).

when

12. When will they come again?

12a. When will they come again?

eight

13. They will come again at eight P.M. (or in the evening).

13a. They will come again at eight P.M. (or in the evening).

Numerals	
satu	1
dua	2
tiga	3
empat	4
lima	5
enam or nam	6

Numerals	
tudjuh	7
delapan	8
sembilan	9
sepuluh	10
sebelas	11
duabelas	12

4a.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

The vowel e is likely to give you different impressions in different positions. For example within a word between b and l you may have the impression that there is no vowel at all:

sebelas	'eleven'
duabelas	'twelve'

You may have a similar impression if e is the third vowel from the end and it is after s and before p, t, k:

sekarang	'now'
sepuluh	'ten'
setasyon	'station'
setengah	'half'

Before m followed by a consonant all you may hear is the m-sound:

seperempat	'quarter'
sembilan	'nine'
empat	'four'

Under some other conditions e is a very short vowel:

berapa	'how many'
merèka	'they'
sebelas	'eleven'
menit	'minute'
enam	'six'
tepat	'exactly'
delapan	'eight'

4a.3. Notes

Note 4a.3.1. berapa.

The word berapa 'How much? How many?' is a question-word (Note 3a.3.5) which is also a numeral. It occurs in the same kinds of word combinations as a numeral:

pukul berapa sekarang? 'What time is it now?' (4a.1.1)

pukul satu sekarang. 'It's one o'clock now.' (cf. 4a.1.2)

Note 4a.3.2. The place of the numeral.

In pukul sebelas lèwat lima menit. 'It is five minutes after eleven.' (4a.1.5), the numeral precedes menit. Here it specifies the number of minutes. The numeral follows pukul and djam in pukul tiga, djam tiga 'Three o'clock' because it specifies which hour (not the number of hours). The phrase tiga djam means 'three hours' or, 'three watches' not three o'clock. [There is no similar phrase with pukul.]

Note 4a.3.3. Time by the clock.

In specifying the hours by the clock two expressions are used, one beginning with djam and the other with pukul. The first of these is more common among speakers originating from Java and the other among speakers originating from Sumatra. Both expressions are however common. Thus pukul tiga. and djam tiga. are both common in the meaning 'It is three o'clock.'

In specifying the half-hour you will notice that the Indonesian equivalent of our 'It is half-past two.' seems to regard it as halfway to the next hour: djam setengah dua. 'It is half-past one (lit. it is hour half two).' One can also say pukul setengah dua. In this phrase it is common to leave out the words pukul and djam: thus, setengah dua.

In giving times between hours other than the half-hour, the minutes and quarter-hour after the hour are preceded by lèwat and the minutes and quarter-hour before the hour are preceded by kurang. Thus:

pukul tiga/ lèwat lima menit. 'It's five minutes after three.'

djam empat/ kurang seperempat. 'It's a quarter to four.'

Here are some other examples:

djam lima/ lèwat seperempat. 'It's a quarter after five.'

djam tudjuh/ kurang lima menit. 'It's five minutes to seven.'

Notice that the Indonesian phrases for before the hour and after the hour do not match when the minutes are not mentioned:

djam tudjuh lèwat. 'It's after seven.' (4a.1.8)

belum djam tudjuh. 'It's before seven.' (cf. 4a.1.9)

Note 4a.3.4. akan and mau.

The words akan and mau are used similarly. In most cases where both can be used the difference in meaning centers around the degree of volition: akan merely indicates that the event is going to happen without referring to anyone's desire that it happen:

kapan merèka akan datang lagi? 'When will they (i.e. are they going to) come again?' (4a.1.12)

If mau is substituted for akan the meaning is changed:

kapan merèka maw datang lagi? 'When will they (i.e. do they want to, would like to) come again?'

As in English reference to the futureness of an action need not be made. Thus:

kapan merèka akan datang lagi? 'When are they going to come again?' (4a.1.12)

kapan merèka datang lagi? 'When are they coming again?' (4a.1.12a)

4a.4. Exercises

4a.4.1. Pronunciation.

a. e almost unnoticeable.

sebe<u>las</u>	'eleven'
duabe<u>las</u>	'twelve'
se<u>puluh</u>	'ten'
seta<u>syon</u>	'station'
sete<u>ngah</u>	'half'
se<u>karang</u>	'now'
<u>empat</u>	'four'
sem<u>bilan</u>	'nine'
sepe<u>rempat</u>	'quarter'

b. e a short vowel.

<u>belum</u>	'not yet'
<u>berapa</u>	'how many'
mer<u>èka</u>	'they'
sebe<u>las</u>	'eleven'
m<u>enit</u>	'minute'
<u>enam</u>	'six'
t<u>epat</u>	'exact'
de<u>lapan</u>	'eight'

4a.4.2. Variations.

a. pukul berapa| sekarang?

1. djam berapa| sekarang?

2. djam berapa| Subagjo pulang?

3. bis ke Bandung/ datang pukul berapa?

4. kerèta-api/ sampèy djam sebelas malam.

b. djam empat| kurang seperempat.

1. pukul dua lèwat seperempat.

2. merèka datang/ djam satu| lèwat seperempat.

3. sekarang/ djam tiga| kurang lima menit.

4. kapan| sodara akan pergi kesetasyon-bis?

5. saja akan pergi| djam sembilan malam.

4a.4.3. Translations.

1. pukul berapa| bapa' pergi kepasar?	1. At what time are you going to the market, sir?
2. kapan| ibu pulang?	2. When are you going home, ma'am?
3. tuan Semit akan datang/ djam berapa?	3. At what time will you come, Mr. Smith?
4. saja akan datang lagi/ djam tudjuh.	4. I will come again at seven o'clock.
5. pukul tiga pagi/ tuan Semit datang.	5. Mr. Smith came at three o'clock.
6. ibu pulang lagi bèsoq?	6. Will you come home again tomorrow?
7. permisi dulu| saja harus pulang djam sepuluh.	7. With your permission I've got to get home by ten o'clock.
8. djam berapa| tuan ketemu sodara Subagjo?	8. At what time did you meet Mr. Subagjo?
9. saja lèwat hotèl/ djam sepuluh pagi..	9. I passed the hotel at 10 A.M.

10. tolong katakan pukul berapa| sekarang.
11. saja harap pergi| bèsoq.
12. sodara harap/ dia datang djam berapa?
13. apa djam ini/ baiq?

10. Please tell (me) what time it is now.
11. I hope to go tomorrow.
12. At what time do you hope he will come?
13. Is this watch all right?

4a.4.4. Responses.

1. pukul berapa| sekarang?
2. sekarang djam berapa?
3. djam berapa| merèka datang?
4. kapan| merèka datang lagi?
5. pukul berapa| dia harus pergi?
6. kapan| merèka pergi kepasar?
7. kapan| merèka maw pergi lagi?
8. apa Subagjo datang/ djam empat?
9. djam berapa| Suarni pergi kesetasyon?
10. apa sodara akan pergi pukul satu?
11. dimana sodara| pukul lima sorè?
12. apa sodara akan disetasyon-bis pukul lima sorè?
13. ma'af| tjoba' ulang sekali lagi.

1. pukul satu tepat.
2. sekarang/ djam setengah dua.
3. merèka datang/ djam sembilan pagi.
4. merèka datang lagi/ djam delapan pagi.
5. dia harus pergi/ djam tiga.
6. merèka pergi kepasar/ djam sepuluh pagi.
7. merèka maw pergi lagi/ bèsoq.
8. tidaq. dia datang/ djam setengah tiga.
9. Suarni pergi kesetasyon/ djam dua kurang seperempat.
10. ja| saja akan pergi pukul satu.
11. saja ada disetasyon-bis.
12. ja| saja akan disetasyon-bis.
13. saja akan disetasyon-bis djam lima sorè.

14. djam berapa| djam sodara| sekarang?

15. merèka akan datang djam berapa?

16. dimana| merèka| sekarang?

17. apa djam sodara/ djam tiga| sekarang?

18. kapan| nona itu maw pergi lagi?

19. djam berapa| sodara itu| maw ketemu lagi?

20. kapan| sodara akan bertanja lagi?

14. djam saja pukul satu/ lèwat satu menit.

15. merèka akan datang djam setengah dua.

16. merèka/ sekarang/ dihotèl.

17. ja| djam saja/ djam tiga tepat.

18. dia maw pergi lagi malam ini.

19. dia maw ketemu lagi/ djam sebelas pagi.

20. saja akan bertanja disitu lagi/ djam setengah delapan malam.

4b.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian	English
Anwar	Anwar
1. pukul berapa| Anwar pergi?	1. At what time did Anwar go?
2. dia pergi/ djam lima sorè.	2. He went at five in the afternoon (or P.M.).
3. djam dua siang.	3. Two o'clock in the afternoon (or P.M.).
tengahhari	noon
4. djam duabelas tengahhari.	4. Twelve o'clock noon.
tengahmalam	midnight
5. djam duabelas tengahmalam.	5. Twelve o'clock midnight.
tuantuan	you (plural)
sodarasodara	you (plural)
berangkat	leave
dari	from
Bandung	Bandung
6. djam berapa| tuantuan berangkat dari Bandung?	6. At what time did you leave from Bandung?
kami	we (exclusive)
7. kami berangkat/ djam satu.	7. We left at one o'clock.

kerèta-api	train
sampèy	arrive
Djakarta	Djakarta
8. djam berapa kerèta-api sampèy di Djakarta?	8. At what time did the train arrive in Djakarta?
duapuluh tudjuh	twenty-seven
9. sampèy/ djam lima/ duapuluh tudjuh menit.	9. It arrived at five twenty-seven.
kita	we (inclusive)
Surabaja	Surabaja
10. djam berapa kita akan berangkat ke Surabaja?	10. At what time will we leave for Surabaja?
delapanbelas	eighteen
11. kita berangkat/ djam sembilan kurang delapanbelas menit.	11. We leave at eighteen to nine.

Numerals

tigabelas	13	duapuluh satu	21
empatbelas	14	duapuluh dua	22
limabelas	15	duapuluh tiga	23
enambelas or nambelas	16	duapuluh empat	24
tudjubelas or tudjuhbelas	17	duapuluh lima	25
delapanbelas	18	duapuluh nam	26
sembilanbelas	19	duapuluh tudjuh	27
duapuluh	20	duapuluh delapan	28
		duapuluh sembilan	29

4b.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

The r of most Indonesians is made with a quick tap of the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth. Most Americans make a sound very similar to this in pronouncing the quick 't' of 'meaty' (not meat-y), 'wheaty', 'naughty'; many Americans use the same sound for the d in 'needy'. The pet-name 'Deedee', if pronounced naturally, will sound to Indonesians like their word diri 'self':

kiri	'left'	dari	'from'
sekarang	'now'	berapa	'how many'
hari	'day'		

You may find some difficulty in making this sound at the beginning of words:

Rafli	'Rafli'
rèstoran	'restaurant'
rumah	'house'

If you do, it may help you to practice by yourself pronouncing these words with a vowel, say a or e, in front of them. Then when you feel confident you are pronouncing the words correctly in this way, you can try to pronounce these words only thinking the vowel you have placed before them, without pronouncing it.

When the sequence er stands before a consonant, you will often hear only the 4, not the vowel before it:

pergi	'go'
bertanja	'ask a question'

4b.3. Notes

Note 4b.3.1. 'You' and 'we'.

The words tuantuan 'you (pl.), you gentlemen' and sodarasodara 'you (pl. sodara)' are used when speaking to one or more of a group. The choice is dependent on the nature of the addressees.

The words kami and kita are both used where English has 'we, us'. The word kami is used if the addressee is excluded and for this reason we translate it 'we (exclusive)'. The word kita is used if the addressee is included and is correspondingly translated 'we (inclusive)'.

Note 4b.3.2. A.M. and P.M.

In daily speech reference to A.M. and P.M. is usually made by specifying the period of the day after giving the time. Thus:

djam dua siang. 'It's two P.M. (lit. it's two in the early afternoon).'

pukul empat sorè. 'It's four P.M. (lit. it's four in the late afternoon).'

pukul tudjuh malam. 'It's seven P.M. (lit. it's seven at night).'

pukul empat pagi. 'It's four A.M. (lit. four in the morning).'

For 'noon' and 'midnight' the words tengahhari and tengahmalam respectively are added (cf. 4b.1.4-5).

4b.4. Exercises

4b.4.1. Pronunciation.

kiri	'left'	Anwar	'Anwar'
sekarang	'now'	kabar	'news'
hari	'day'	pergi	'go'
dari	'from'	bertanja	'ask a question'
berapa	'how many'	rumah	'house'
kerèta	'car'	Rafli	'Rafli'
sorè	'late afternoon'	rèstoran	'restaurant'
berangkat	'leave'		

4b.4.2. Variations.

a. djam berapa| tuantuan berangkat dari Bandung?

1. pukul berapa| tuantuan akan berangkat?
2. djam berapa| sodarasodara mav datang?
3. djam berapa| saja harus datang?
4. nona akan sampèy/ djam berapa?

b. kami berangkat/ djam satu.

1. kita berangkat/ djam tiga/ duapuluh lima menit.
2. merèka sampèy/ pukul lima sepuluh menit.
3. tuan Semit akan datang/ setengah tiga.
4. dia bolèh pergi/ djam tudjuh.
5. kami bolèh berangkat/ bèsoq.

4b.4.3. Translations.

1. pukul berapa| Anwar datang ke Djakarta?
2. djam berapa| nona akan kesetasyon?
3. kami maw pergi ke Hotèl Selamat/ setengah nam.
4. Anwar/ bolèh berangkat ke Surabaja.
5. bila| sodarasodara bolèh berangkat?
6. kapan| sodarasodara akan sampèj di Bandung?
7. kita maw pergi ke Surabaja.
8. sodarasodara/ bolèh bertanja disana.
9. djam berapa| saja bolèh datang?
10. tentu sadja| sodara bolèh bertanja disini.

1. At what time did Anwar come to Djakarta?
2. At what time will you go to the station, miss?
3. We would like to go to Hotel Selamat at five thirty.
4. Anwar may leave (if he wishes) for Surabaja.
5. When will you be allowed to leave?
6. When will you arrive in Bandung?
7. We would like to go to Surabaja.
8. You may (= will be permitted to) ask questions there.
9. What time may I come?
10. Of course you may ask (about things) here.

4b.4.4. Give the Indonesian for the following:

a. Numbers.

17	16	27	14
8	9	13	20
23	11	6	19

b. Times.

2:30	7:30	6:00 exactly
3:45	12:30	27 minutes to 7 A.M.
1:20	12 midnight	13 minutes after 9 P.M.
9:25	12 noon	22 minutes after 10 A.M.
8:15	10 A.M.	18 minutes to 11 P.M.
6:10	11 P.M.	29 minutes to 8 A.M.

4b.4.5. Responses.

1. kerèta-api/ akan berangkat djam berapa?
2. apa tuan tidaq mau| hotèl itu?
3. sodara maw pulang/ pukul berapa?
4. apa sodara mau| pulpèn ini?
5. Rumah-makan Selamat/ dimana?
6. djam berapa| bis itu sampèy disini?
7. kapan kerèta-api dari Bandung sampèy di Djakarta?
8. djam berapa| nona Suarni akan berangkat?
9. kapan tuan Semit akan sampèy dihotèl ini?
10. kita akan berangkat kemana| sekarang?
11. kita akan sampèy dimana| pukul duabelas tengahhari?
12. kami akan pergi pukul berapa?
13. sodarasodara akan sampèy dimana| pukul sebelas pagi ini?
14. merèka maw berangkat kemana| djam sepeluh?

1. akan berangkat/ setengah duabelas.
2. ja| hotèl itu/ tidaq baiq.
3. saja maw pulang/ pukul duabelas tengahmalam.
4. ja| saja mau| pulpèn itu.
5. Rumah-makan Selamat/ disebelah kanan.
6. djam duabelas/ lèwat tudjuhbelas menit.
7. kerèta-api itu/ akan sampèy/ pukul satu siang.
8. dia akan berangkat/ djam dua empat puluh tudjuh.
9. tuan itu/ akan sampèy/ pukul duabelas tengahhari.
10. kita akan berangkat de Bandung| sekarang.
11. kita akan sampèy di Semarang.
12. sodarasodara akan pergi/ pukul sepuluh pagi ini.
13. kami akan sampèy di Djakarta.
14. merèka maw berangkat ke Bandung djuga'.

15. kapan| mordka akan datang kesetasyon-bis ini?
16. sodarasodara akan datang djam berapa| sorò ini?
17. djam berapa| kita sampòy di Djakarta?
18. djam berapa| kami akan berangkat dari Djakarta?
19. bolèh sodarasodara datang sekarang?
20. tjoba' katakan djam berapa| sekarang.

15. mordka akan datang/ djam empat sorò.
16. kami akan datang/ djam lima.
17. djam duabelas limabelas siang.
18. sodarasodara akan berangkat dari Djakarta/ djam dua limapuluh lima.
19. tentu sadja. kemana| kita akan pergi?
20. sekarang/ djam sepuluh lèwat seperempat.

LESSON 5

5a.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian	English
Abdul	Abdul
1. selamat sorè| Abdul.	1. Good afternoon, Abdul.
2. ma'af. belum sorè.	2. Beg pardon, it isn't late afternoon yet.
baru	as yet only, have just
3. baru djam setengah dua.	3. It's only half-past one (as yet).
hari	day
masih	still
4. hari/ masih siang.	4. It's still early afternoon.
5. apa sodara sudah makan?	5. Have you eaten?
6. belum| saja belum makan.	6. No, I haven't eaten yet.
rupanja	apparently
7. djam saja/ tjepat| rupanja.	7. My watch seems to be fast (lit. my watch is fast apparently).
bagèymana	how
djam-tangan	wrist watch
Minar	Minar
8. bagèymana| djam-tangan Minar?	8. How is Minar's wrist watch?
sudah	already, has
rusaq	not be working right, be broken
9. djam-tangannja/ sudah rusaq.	9. Her wrist watch isn't working right.

tjotjoq	accurate
10. tidaq tjotjoq lagi.	10. It isn't accurate any more.
selalu	always
lambat	late, slow
11. selalu lambat.	11. It's always slow.
biasanja	usually
12. djam Subagjo/ biasanja/ tjotjoq.	12. Subagjo's watch is usually accurate.
menurut	according to
13. menurut djam dia/ sudah pukul tiga.	13. According to his watch it's three o'clock.
kalaw	if
begitu	so, that way
14. kalaw begitu/ sudah sorè.	14. In that case (lit., if it is so), it is late afternoon.
lapar	hungry
haus	thirsty
15. ma'af| saja sudah haus.	15. Excuse me, I am thirsty.
mari	let's, come here
minum	drink
kopi	coffee
tèh	tea
aèr	water
16. mari kita minum kopi.	16. Let's drink some coffee.
17. terimakasih| saja baru minum kopi.	17. Thank you. I have just had some coffee.

5a.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

The t of Indonesian is like the 't' of 'step'. It is also like the 't' of 'tin', but without its accompanying puff of breath. Be careful NOT to use the 't' in words like 'meaty', 'rating' for Indonesian t in any case. The Indonesian will usually mistake this sound for his r.

The 'd' of Indonesian sounds something like the 'd' of 'den'. [It is not like the 'd' of 'needy' if in your speech this is like the 't' of 'meaty' and different from the 'd' of 'den'. To most Indonesians the 'd' of 'needy' as pronounced by most Americans sounds like their r. Javanese speakers often pronounce a d in the sequence nd like other Indonesians. However when d stands alone, Javanese speakers generally pronounce a d like a t but make the following vowel very breathy and usually low-pitched.

Furthermore Javanese speakers will generally pronounce a t (in most cases) with the tip of the tongue at the lower edge of the upper teeth whereas they pronounce a d (in most cases) with the tip of the tongue touching the gum above (and not touching) the upper teeth; that is slightly ABOVE the place where it usually touches in making the English 'd'.]

5a.3. Notes

Note 5a.3.1. sudah and belum.

It is not always easy to tell when to use sudah. In the sentence djam-tangannja/ sudah rusaq. 'Her wristwatch is not working (i.e. out of commission).' (5a.1.9) the presence of sudah indicates that the present state of the watch is the result of a change. If sudah is omitted, the implication is that the watch is not in working order, but it hasn't been in working order for as far back as the speaker is considering. Thus the difference between the following sentences:

djam saja/ tjepat. 'My watch is fast.' (cf. 5a.1.7)

djam saja/ sudah tjepat. 'My watch is (i.e. has become, gotten to be) fast.'

So also:

hari/ siang. 'It is early afternoon (as you seem to forget).' (cf. 5a.1.4)

hari/ sudah siang. 'It is early afternoon already.'

The latter of these two is much the commoner.

The word belum is the negative which corresponds to sudah. It is, as it were, the equivalent of the sequence tidaq + sudah; this sequence however does not occur. Here are some typical questions with sudah followed by affirmative and negative replies:

1. apa kerèta-api/ sudah berangkat? 'Has the train left?'

   sudah| (kerèta-api/) sudah berangkat. 'Yes, the train has left.'

   belum| (kerèta-api/) belum berangkat. 'No. It (the train) hasn't left yet.'

Note 5a.3.1. Cont.

2. apa kawan sodara/ sudah datang? 'Has your friend come?'

sudah| sudah datang. 'Yes. (He's) come.'

belum| belum datang. 'No. (He) hasn't come yet.'

Note 5a.3.2. The predicator and aspectuals.

We will call the main word of the predicate the PREDICATOR. In the following sentence tjepat is the predicator:

djam saja tjepat. 'My watch is fast.' (cf. 5a.1.7)

saja makan. 'I am eating, ate.'

The following words in the basic sentences are called ASPECTUALS: baru 'have just', sudah 'already', belum 'not yet', masih 'still'. An aspectual in one of its typical uses comes before the predicator:

saja baru makan. 'I have just eaten.' (cf. 5a.1.17)

saja sudah makan. 'I have eaten.' (cf. 5a.1.5)

saja belum makan. 'I haven't eaten yet.' (cf. 5a.1.6)

saja masih makan. 'I am still eating.' (cf. 5a.1.4)

The aspectual belum is in many ways a replacement for the sequence tidaq + sudah. [You should be careful NOT TO USE this sequence.] In this sense belum is the negative of sudah. Similarly the negative of masih is the sequence tidaq ... lagi 'not .... any more, no longer.'

saja tidaq makan lagi. 'I am not eating any more, I've stopped eating (= I am not still eating).' (cf. 5a.1.10)

Like the sentences above are the following:

(hari) baru sorè. 'It has just become late afternoon.

(hari) sudah sorè. 'It is (i.e. has become) late afternoon.

(hari) masih sorè. 'It is still late afternoon.'

(hari) tidaq sorè lagi. 'It isn't late afternoon any more.'

Note 5a.3.3. Possession.

As the equivalent of English 'my watch', Indonesian has djam saja. With other pronouns there are the following expressions:

djam sodara 'your watch'

djam kita 'our (inclusive) watch'

djam kami 'our (exclusive) watch'

djam merèka 'their watch'

djamnja 'his, her, its watch'

Instead of djamnja the common way of saying 'his, her, its watch', the expression djam dia 'his, her watch' is used if the owner (is animate and) is being contrasted with a different one. Notice that nja is written together with the preceding word in accordance with the rules of Indonesian orthography.

A noun indicating the possessor follows another noun:

djam Subagjo 'Subagjo's watch'

djam-tangan Minar 'Minar's wristwatch'

djam kawan sodara 'Your friend's watch'

Note 5a.3.4. Free Adverbials.

Some words and expressions have a loose association with the sentence. They function as neither subject nor predicate. Thus:

djam Subagjo/ biasanja/ tjotjoq. 'Subagjo's watch is usually accurate.' (5a.1.12)

The word biasanja is neither the subject (this being djam Subagjo) nor the predicate (this being tjotjoq). We call the word biasanja a FREE ADVERBIAL. It can be used quite freely in position, (1) before the subject, (2) between the subject and predicate as above and (3) after the predicate: e.g.

(1) biasanja/ djam Subagjo/ tjotjoq. 'Usually Subagjo's watch is accurate.'

(3) djam Subagjo/ tjotjoq| biasanja. 'S.'s watch is accurate as a rule.'

Another word of this type in the Basic Sentences is rupanja 'apparently'. Consequently there are the following sentences:

djam Subagjo/ rupanja/ tjotjoq. 'S.'s watch is apparently accurate.'

djam Subagjo/ tjotjoq| rupanja. (cf. 5a.1.7)

rupanja/ djam Subagjo/ tjotjoq.

Note 5a.3.5. baru.

The word baru is used in two different ways. It is an aspectual (Note 5a.3.2) and it is also a numeral modifier. As a numeral modifier baru means that the number given is expected to be larger, but isn't as yet.

sekarang/ baru djam dua. 'Now it is only two o'clock (as yet).' (cf. 5a.1.3)

Since here baru could also be an aspectual; the meaning could also be 'It has just turned two' which, as you see, is not very different.

Note 5a.3.6. hari.

It is common to say both:

sudah sorè. 'It is (already) late afternoon.'

hari sudah sorè. 'It (lit. the day) is already late afternoon.

The word hari, as it were, supplies a subject for sentences in which the predicator is a word for a period of the day. In giving time by the clock hari can perform the same function:

hari sudah pukul dua. 'It is (already) two o'clock.'

5a.4. Exercises

5a.4.1. Pronunciation.

tari	'dance'	kura	'spleen'
dari	'from'	buta	'blind'
mati	'die'	muda	'young'
tua	'old'		
dua	'two'	sorè	'late afternoon'
		kota	'city'
pantèy	'shore'	roda	'wheel'
pandèy	'skilful'		

larang	'forbid'
matang	'ripe'
ladang	'cultivated field'

biru	'blue'
situ	'there'

kiri	'left'
Siti	'Siti'
Didi	'Didi

5a.4.2. Variations.

a. belum sorè.

1. sudah sorè.

2. belum malam.

3. baru siang.

4. masih pagi.

b. hari masih siang.

1. hari masih sorè.

2. hari sudah sorè.

3. hari belum malam.

4. hari baru pagi.

5. hari sudah djam lima.

c. apa sodara sudah makan?

1. saja belum makan.

2. kami masih makan.

3. merèka sudah minum aer.

4. apa tuantuan sudah haus?

5. saja sudah lapar.

5a.4.2. Variations Cont.

d. djam saja tjepat| rupanja.

1. djam-tangan saja/ lambat rupanja.

2. tupanja/ Kerèta-api Subagjo lambat.

3. biasanja/ bis itu/ tjepat.

4. bis kita/ rupanja/ sudah rusaq.

e. bagèymana| djam-tangan Minar?

1. bagèymana| djamnja?

2. dimana| djam Subagjo| Minar?

3. apa ini/ djam Minar| Subagjo?

4. bagèymana| sekarang?

f. menurut djam dia/ sudah pukultiga.

1. menurut djamnja/ baru djam dua.

2. menurut saja/ djamnja/ lambat.

3. menurut Subagjo/ Suarni/ tidaq datang.

4. menurut djam Minar/ djam saja/ tiotjoq.

g. kalaw begitu/ sudah sorè.

1. kalaw begitu/ hari sudah sorè.

2. kalaw sudah sorè/ saja harus pergi.

3. kalaw belum malam/ saja tidaq-usah pulang.

4. kalaw sudah tengahhari/ saja maw makan.

h. mari kita minum kopi.

1. mari kita makan.

2. mari kita pergi kepasar.

3. mari kita berangkat| sekarang.

4. mari kita minum tèh.

5a.4.3. Translations.

1. hari/ baru sorè.
2. tas saja/ sudah rusaq lagi.
3. tas saja/ rusaq dihotèl.
4. kopi ini/ baiq.
5. Subagjo/ sudah baiq| sekarang.
6. djam saja/ masih belum baiq.

7. saja belum makan| pagi ini.
8. kami belum minum tèh| sorè ini.
9. kami sudah makan dirumah saja.
10. djam berapa| sodara maw makan?
11. kapan| sodara maw minum tèh?
12. Subagjo/ baru datang.
13. kerèta-api/ baru berangkat.
14. saja ba-u makan dirumah Rafli.
15. kalaw sorè/ sodara maw kemana?

16. sorè ini/ saja maw ke rumah Apul.

17. kalaw siang/ sodara makan dimana?

18. kalaw siang/ biasanja/ saja makan dirumah.
19. siang ini/ saja akan makan dirumah Sukardjo.
20. hari/ sudah siang.
21. hari/ sudah djam tiga.

1. It's only late afternoon.
2. My bag is broken again.
3. My bag broke at the hotel.
4. This coffee's good.
5. Subagjo is well now.
6. My watch still doesn't work right (yet).
7. I haven't eaten yet this morning.
8. We haven't yet had tea this afternoon.
9. We have eaten at my house.
10. At what time do you want to eat?
11. When would you like to have tea?
12. Subagjo has just come.
13. The train has just left.
14. I have just eaten at Rafli's house.
15. In the (lit. if it is) late afternoon where would you like to go?
16. This afternoon I would like to go to Apul's house.
17. In the early afternoon (lit. if it is), where do you eat?
18. In the (early) afternoon I usually eat at home.
19. This afternoon I am going to eat at Sukardjo's house.
20. It is (early) afternoon already.
21. It's three o'clock already.

5a.4.4. Responses.

1. mari kita makan sekarang.
2. mari kita minum tèh.
3. djam berapa| sodara minum kopi?
4. apa sudah sorè?
5. kalaw malam/ sodara makan dimana?
6. apa sodara maw makan dirèstoran?

7. malam ini/ sodara pergi kemana?
8. apa djam sodara/ tjotjoq?
9. apa djam sodara lambat?
10. apa pulpèn sodara/ rusaq?
11. potlot sodara baiq?
12. apa mèdja ini baiq?
13. dimana| Sukardjo?
14. kapan| dia kembali?
15. menurut djam sodara/ pukul berapa?
16. bagèymana| menurut djam sodara?

17. apa djam sodara/ betul?
18. apa saja masih bolèh bertanja?
19. apa sodarasodara sudah makan?
20. pukul berapa| biasanja| sodara makan?

1. baiqlah.
2. ja| marilah. (Yes, let's).
3. biasanja/ saja minum kopi pagi.
4. belum| belum sorè| masih siang.
5. biasanja/ saja makan dirumah.
6. ma'af. saja harus makan dirumah| hari ini.
7. malam ini/ saja berangkat ke Surabaja.
8. tidaq| djam saja tjepat sedikit.
9. ja| djam saja lambat sedikit.
10. tidaq| pulpèn saja baiq.
11. tidaq| sudah rusaq.
12. ja| masih baiq.
13. tidaq ada| disini| baru pergi.
14. itu dia| dia baru kembali.
15. menurut djam saja/ baru pukul tiga.
16. menurut djam saja/ masih belum pukul tiga.
17. ja| djam saja/ tjotjoq.
18. tentu sadja| silahkan.
19. ja| sudah| kami baru makan.
20. biasanja/ kami makan/ djam delapan tepat.

5b.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian	English
harga	price
harganja	its price
1. berapa| harganja?	1. How much does it cost?
2. berapa| harga djamnja?	2. How much does his watch cost?
3. djam siapa?	3. Whose watch?
kawan	friend
4. djam kawan sodara.	4. Your friend's watch.
rupiah	rupiah
seribu	a thousand
limaribu	five thousand
seratus	a hundred
tigaratus	three hundred
5. harganja/ limaribu tigaratus rupiah.	5. It cost five thousand three hundred rupiah.
tau or	know
tahu	
6. apa sodara tau?	6. Do you know?
7. rumah sukardjo/ berapa| harganja?	7. How much did Sukardjo's house cost?

kirakira — about, approximately

sedjuta — a million

duadjuta — two million

8. kirakira sedjuta rupiah. — 8. About a million rupiah.

9. berapa harga rokoq itu? — 9. How much are those cigarettes?

sèn — cent

10. rokoq ini/ harganja/ tigapuluh rupiah limapuluh sèn. — 10. These cigarettes are thirty rupiah and fifty cents.

beri — give

11. berilah saja rokoq itu. — 11. Give me those cigarettes.

tambah — add

sama — is the same

dengan — with, by

12. satu/ tambah dua/ sama dengan tiga. — 12. One and two is (lit. is the same with) three.

12a. satu/ tambah dua/ tiga. — 12a. One and two is three.

nol — zero

13. dua/ kurang dua/ sama dengan nol. — 13. Two minus (lit. less) two is zero.

kali — a time, times

14. empat kali tiga/ sama dengan duabelas. — 14. Four times three is twelve.

dibagi — be divided

15. sepuluh/ dibagi dua/ sama dengan lima. — 15. Ten divided by two is five.

Higher Numerals

tigapuluh	30	seratus satu	101
tigapuluh satu	31	etc.	
tigapuluh dua	32	seratus sebelas	111
tigapuluh tiga	33	duaratus	200
tigapuluh empat	34	duaratus duapuluh	220
tigapuluh lima	35	tigaratus	300
tigapuluh nam	36	tigaratus limapuluh satu	351
tigapuluh tudjuh	37	empatratus	400
tigapuluh delapan	38	limaratus	500
tigapuluh sembilan	39	namratus	600
empatpuluh	40	tudjuhratus	700
empatpuluh satu	41	delapanratus	800
etc.		sembilanratus	900
limapuluh	50	seribu	1,000
nampuluh	60	duaribu	2,000
tudjuhpuluh	70	sepuluhribu seratus	10,100
delapanpuluh	80	duaratusribu sepuluh	200,010
sembilanpuluh	90	sedjuta	1,000,000
seratus	100	sepuluh djuta	10,000,000

5b.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

The Indonesian sounds p, k are respectively very much like the 'p' of 'spin', and the 'k' of 'skin'. These sounds are also like the 'p' of 'pat', the 't' of 'top' and the 'k' of 'kit' without the puff of breath that accompanies these sounds in English. You can test for this puff of breath by holding a mirror before your mouth as you pronounce these sounds. As you pronounce the first sound, a mist will form on the mirror because of the puff of breath.

English 'p', 't' and 'k' do not have the puff of breath if they stand after a loud vowel and before a soft vowel. Notice the difference between the 'p' of 'moppet' and that of 'pit' and the difference between the 'k' sound in 'wicket' and that of 'kit'. If you pronounce 'moppet' and 'wicket' with a mirror before your mouth, no (or relatively little) mist will form at the time you pronounce the 'p' or 'k'. The same kind of 'p' and 'k' occurs in 'spin' and 'skin'. The 'p' and 'k' of these words are very much like Indonesian p and k: sampèy 'reach', kapan 'when', apa 'what', kiri 'left', buku 'book', makan 'eat'.

Indonesian p and k at the end of a word are likewise not usually followed by a puff of breath. This is also true in the common American pronunciation of English: harap 'hope', atap 'roof', potlot 'pencil', tjepat 'fast', lèwat 'past', empat 'four'.

Wherever a final k is pronounced, it is pronounced without a puff of breath after it. Nearly all Indonesians pronounce the following words with a final k: pilek 'have a cold', musik 'music'. Where we have written q, speakers of Sundanese and Batak generally pronounce a k-sound, but many perhaps most, other Indonesians pronounce a glottal stop. Thus:

baiq (written baik) 'good' rokoq (written rokok) 'cigarette'

5b.3. Notes

5b.3.1. Absolute expressions.

In the sentence rumah Sukardjo/ berapa harganja?' (lit. S.'s house how much its price) How much did S.'s house cost?' (5b.1.7) the phrase rumah Sukardjo is referred to afterwards by the suffixed pronoun nja. We call such expressions ABSOLUTE EXPRESSIONS. Notice that an absolute expression and the phrase with the pronoun correspond to a simpler phrase in which the absolute expression is the possessor:

rumah Sukardjo/ harganja/..... '(lit. S.'s house its price.....)'

harga rumah Sukardjo/ .... 'the price of S.'s house....'

harga rokoq itu/ .... 'The price of those cigarettes .... '

rokoq itu/ harganja/ .... '(lit. those cigarettes their price ....)'

Note 5b.3.2. kirakira.

The word kirakira 'approximately' is used exclusively with numerals.

5b.4. Exercises

5b.4.1. Pronunciation

a. Non-final p and k contrasted with b and g.

sampèy	'reach'	kabar	'news'
lambat	'late, slow'	gambar	'picture'
padjaq	'tax'	kali	'river'
badjaq	'plow'	gali	'dig'
pagi	'morning'	paku	'nail'
bagi	'for'	lagu	'melody'
lapar	'hungry'	kikir	'file'
sabar	'patient'	gigi	'tooth'
sapu	'wipe'	daki	'climb'
abu	'ash'	lagi	'again'

b. Final p, t, k, q, '.

harap	'hope'	musik	'music'
potlot	'pencil'	kataq	'frog'
tjepat	'fast'	baiq	'good'
lèwat	'pass'	djuga'	'also'
empat	'four'	minta'	'request'
pilek	'have a cold'		

5b.4.2. Variations.

a. berapa| harganja?

1. dimana| rumahnja?

2. siapa| kawannja?

3. kemana| kerèta-apinja?

4. bagèymana| bisnja?

b. berapa| harga djamnja?

1. berapa| harga rumahnja?

2. berapa| harga hotèl itu?

3. berapa| harga tasnja?

4. harga tasnja/ seribu rupiah.

c. djam siapa?

1. djam siapa| djam ini?

2. rumah siapa| itu?

3. tas ini/ tas siapa?

4. rokoq siapa| disitu?

d. rumah Sukardjo/ berapa| harganja?

1. rumah Sukardjo/ sedjuta rupiah.

2. rumah Subagjo/ harganja/ duadjuta.

3. potlot ini/ lima rupiah/

4. pulpèn ini/ seratus rupiah| harganja.

e. satu tambah dua/ tiga.

1. tiga kurang tiga/ nol.

2. lima kali lima/ duapuluh lima.

5b.4.2. Variations. Cont.

3. tigapuluh dibagi sepuluh/ tiga.

4. sepuluh tambah tiga/ sama dengan tigabelas.

5. tudjuh kali delapan/ sama dengan limapuluh enam.

5b.4.3.. Translations.

1. apa dia tau| berapa| harganja?
2. apa dia katakan| berapa| harganja?
3. saja tidaq tau| dimana| Hôtèl Duta.
4. satu djam-tangan/ berapa| harganja?
5. kirakira berapa| harga hotèl itu?
6. rumah kawan Subagjo/ dimana?
7. hotèl saja/ tidaq sama| dengan hotèl Subagjo.
8. rokoq ini/ sama dengan rokoq saja.

1. Does he know how much it is?
2. Did he say how much it was?
3. I don't know where the Hotel Duta is.
4. How much is a wrist watch?
5. About how much is the price of that hotel?
6. Where is Subagjo's friend's house?
7. My hotel is not the same as Subagjo's hotel.
8. These cigarettes are the same as my cigarettes.

5b.4.4. Responses.

1. berapa| harga djam ini?
2. berapa| harga tas itu?
3. rumah itu/ berapa| harganja?
4. mèdja ini/ harganja/ berapa?
5. sodara tau berapa| harga rokoq ini?
6. satu tambah tiga/ sama dengan berapa?
7. tiga kali tiga/ berapa?
8. lima kurang dua/ sama dengan berapa?
9. duapuluh dibagi sepuluh/ berapa?

1. harga djam itu/ limaribu rupiah.
2. tas itu/ harganja/ seribu limaratus rupiah.
3. harga rumah itu/ kirakira sedjuta rupiah.
4. mèdja itu/ tigaribu rupiah| harganja.
5. rokoq itu/ harganja/ tigapuluh rupiah| limapuluh sèn.
6. satu tambah tiga/ empat.
7. tiga kali tiga/ sama dengan sembilan.
8. lima kurang dua/ sama dengan tiga.
9. duapuluh dibagi sepuluh/ dua.

5b.4.5. Read the following in Indonesian.

a.
5 + 4 = 9
7 + 12 = 19
500 + 21 = 521
1012 + 102 = 1114

b.
20 - 3 = 17
52 - 12 = 40
156 - 32 = 124
2357 - 157 = 2200

c.
5 x 4 = 20
6 x 9 = 54
100 x 100 = 10,000
25 x 20 = 500

d.
30 ÷ 6 = 5
100 ÷ 25 = 4
1000 ÷ 100 = 10
55 ÷ 5 = 11

LESSON 6

Part 1. Review of Lessons 1 - 3

I. Preliminary.

1. Pronunciation.

a. n, nj, ng.

mana	tanja	tangan
guna	punja	bunga
Minah	bibinja	singa
senang	kenjang	dengan
menurut	menjuruh	mengurus
nona	njonja	potongan

b. tj and dj.

tjutji	djudi
bitjara	djalan
bètja	mèdja
tjepat	djelas
antjam	pandjang

2. Negate the following sentences by using bukan or tidak.

1. itu/ potlot.
2. ini/ pulpèn.
3. itu/ betul.
4. orang itu/ sodara Apul.
5. dia kembali/ hari ini.
6. itu buku djuga'.
7. sodara maw pergi?
8. barang itu/ papan-tulis.

9. dia akan pergi kepasar.
10. orang itu/ sodara Suarni| sodara Subagjo. .
11. sodara itu/ harus pergi kepasar.
12. tuan Semit/ harus pulang sekarang.
13. sodara maw pergi sekarang?
14. setasyon-bis/ ada disana.
15. ada rèstoran disitu djuga'.
16. hotèl/ disebelah kanan.
17. disebelah kiri/ ada setasyon-kerèta-api.
18. rèstoran didepan/ baiq djuga'.
19. sekarang/ djam setengah dua.
20. itu kurang terang untuq dia.

3. There are two ways of changing the sentences in 2 into yes-no questions by using apa. Do this in both ways to each sentence.

4. Change the sentences in 2 into negative yes-no questions by using apa and bukan/tidak.

5. Translate the following into Indonesian.

   a. As said to a male teacher:

      1. Please repeat it.
      2. Would you say it once more?
      3. Please say it louder.

   b. As said to a woman teacher:

      4. Would you say it a little more slowly?
      5. Please speak a little louder.
      6. Please say it again.

c. As said by a teacher to a student:

7. Please repeat it.

8. Please point to the chair.

9. Please speak a little louder.

10. Would you say it a little faster?

II. Translate the following into Indonesian. After you have finished, compare your sentences with those referred to in the accompanying parentheses. Some of the sentences referred to are exact translations; others are merely suggestive:

1. How do you do? (1a.1.1)

2. See you again. (1a.1.4)

3. Please excuse me, ma'am. (1a.1.9)

4. Oh, it's nothing, Mr. Sumitro. (1a.1.13a)

5. I beg your pardon, Miss. (1a.1.10)

6. Is that a fountain pen? (1b.1.5)

7. That is not Mr. Sumitro. (1b.1.9)

8. No, it's not true, Mrs. Sukardjo. (1b.1.12a)

9. Good afternoon, Suwarni. (2a.1.2)

10. What is this, Subagjo? (2a.1.7)

11. That man is not Apul. (1b.1.9)

12. Who is that person? (2a.1.12)

13. He came back today. (2a.1.17)

14. He doesn't have a match either. (2b.1.4)

15. With your permission. (2b.1.1)

16. Do you have a pencil? (2b.1.1)

17. Where do you want to go? (2b.1.8)

18. He has to go to the market. (2b.1.9)

19. They are going to go home now. (2b.1.11)
20. Don't you have to go tomorrow? (2b.4.3.6)
21. May I ask a question? (3a.1.2)
22. Is the bus station over there? (3a.1.5)
23. The hotel is on the right. (3a.1.13)
24. There's a restaurant on the left. (3a.1.16)
25. There isn't a railroad station around here. (3a.1.18)
26. Subagjo is in the hotel. (3a.4.3.4)
27. There is no restaurant in that hotel. (3a.4.2.g.5)
28. Where is there a chair? (3a.1.10)
29. The restaurant in front is good too. (3a.4.3.8)
30. Who is at home now? (3a.4.5.9)
31. I don't quite understand that sentence. (3b.1.3)
32. Would you mind repeating it once again? (3b.1.5)
33. Please say it a little louder, sir. (3b.1.8)
34. Please speak a little more slowly. (3b.1.9)
35. Please point out the railroad station. (3b.1.13)
36. Would you like to go to Djakarta again? (3b.4.3.4)
37. I met Suarni at the market. (3b.4.3.12)
38. I'd like to go back slowly. (3b.4.7.9)
39. That sentence is not quite clear enough for him. (3b.4.7.6)
40. I would like to speak now. (3b.4.7.13)

III. Give a response in a few words to the following sentences. Avoid a one-word reply. At the place indicated in parentheses the same or a similar question accompanied by a reply is found among the "Responses":

1. sampèy ketemu lagi tuan. (1a.4.3.3)
2. selamat djalan. (1a.4.3.4)
3. harap ma'afkan saja. (1a.4.3.7)
4. apa ini/ pulpèn? (1b.4.3.1)
5. apa kabar njonja Semit.. (1b.4.3.8)
6. selamat sorè sodara.. (2a.4.3.8)
7. apa mèdja ini/ baiq? (2a.4.3.12)
8. apa kabar itu/ betul? (2a.4.3.14)
9. apa itu/ pèna djuga'? (2a.4.3.3)
10. apa sodara ada rokoq? (2b.4.3.1)
11. permisi dulu. (2b.4.3.3)
12. nona maw pergi kemana? (2b.4.3.13)
13. apa tuan harus pulang sekarang? (2b.4.3.14)
14. apa sodara tidaq-usah pergi? (2b.4.3.6)
15. apa tuan Sukardjo/ tidaq punja pulpèn? (2b.4.3.9)
16. bolèh saja bertanja? (3a.4.4.1)
17. dimana potlot dan pulpèn? (3a.4.4.7)
18. apa ada mèdja dan kursi disitu? (3a.4.4.6)
19. apa tuan Semit/ maw pulang bèsoq? (3a.4.4.15)
20. dimana ada hotèl disini? (3a.4.4.4)
21. apa sodara harus pergi kesetasyon sekarang? (3a.4.4.14)
22. apa ada rèstoran disetasyon kerèta-api? (3a.4.4.11)
23. apa mau ibu katakan lebih keras? (3b.4.7.2)
24. apa kata itu kurang terang? (3b.4.7.5)

25. apa sodara maw kembali pelanpelan? (3b.4.7.9)
26. apa sodara maw tundjuqkan| setasyon itu? (3b.4.7.15)
27. dimana| tuan ketemu Sukardjo? (3b.4.7.17)
28. tjoba' sodara tundjuqkan tas. (3b.4.7.10)
29. apa sodara mengerti| kalimat itu? (3b.4.7.11)

Part 2. Review of Lessons 4 - 5

I. Preliminary.

1. Pronunciation review.

a. final h, q, ', and vowel.

baiq	ini	lebih
minta'	apa	baiqlah
tidaq	tiga	rumah
kataq	kata	bolèh
masaq	masa	disebelah
masuq	bisu	basuh

b. r.

rèstoran	tjari'
pergi	bitjara
duaratusribu	terang
kurang	

2. Translate the following into Indonesian.

1. 11 A.M.	6. 8:30 A.M.
2. 12 midnight	7. 9:45 P.M.
3. twenty minutes after 5	8. 1:00 exactly
4. 4:15 P.M.	9. a quarter to 9
5. 3:20 A.M.	10. 6:35

3. Read the following numbers in Indonesian.

1. 27	10. 95	19. 742
2. 34	11. 14	20. 563
3. 62	12. 306	21. 9300
4. 88	13. 511	22. 4560
5. 49	14. 820	23. 8932
6. 16	15. 635	24. 6018
7. 10	16. 498	25. 5147
8. 53	17. 114	26. 1111
9. 71	18. 287	

4. Say the number which is one less than those given in 3.

5. Say the number which is one more than those given in 3.

II. Translate the following into Indonesian. After you have finished, compare your sentences with those referred to in the accompanying parentheses. Some of the sentences referred to are exact translations; others are merely suggestive:

1. What time is it now? (4a.1.1)
2. It's two thirty. (4a.1.4)
3. It's ten minutes after twelve. (4a.1.5)
4. It's a quarter to five. (4a.1.6)
5. What time did you come? (4a.1.10)
6. We came at eight o'clock in the morning. (4a.1.11)
7. He will come again at nine P.M. (4a.1.13)
8. What time does the bus to Bandung come? (4a.4.2.3)
9. The train arrived at eleven at night. (4a.4.2.4)
10. At what time will you get home? (4a.4.2.2)

11. Please tell me what time it is. (4a.4.3.10)
12. At what time do you hope he will come? (4a.4.3.12)
13. I will be at the bus station at five in the afternoon. (4a.4.4.12)
14. I will ask there again at seven-thirty P.M. (4a.4.4.20)
15. Anwar went at twelve o'clock midnight. (4b.1.2.4)
16. Did you leave from Bandung at a quarter after four? (4b.1.4)
17. At what time will you leave for Surabaja? (4b.1.10)
18. The bus will leave at one in the afternoon. (4b.1.2.3.7)
19. I would like to leave for Bandung at four thirty in the afternoon. (4b.4.5.14)
20. The Selamat Restaurant is on the left. (4b.4.5.5)
21. Of course. Where shall we go now? (4b.4.5.19)
22. It isn't one o'clock yet. (5a.1.2)
23. It's only a quarter to four. (5a.1.3)
24. My watch seems to be fast. (5a.1.7)
25. Have you eaten? (5a.1.5)
26. Minar's wrist-watch isn't working right. (5a.1.8)
27. It's still early afternoon. (5a.1.4)
28. Sumitro's watch is usually accurate. (5a.1.12)
29. According to my watch it's exactly ten minutes to five. (5a.1.13)
30. In that case it's noon. (5a.1.14)
31. Excuse me, I am thirsty. (5a.1.15)
32. They've just had some coffee. (5a.1.17)
33. Let's have some tea. (5a.4.2.h.4)
34. Subagjo's train seems to be late. (5a.4.2.d.2)
35. If it's noon, I'd like to eat. (5a.4.2.g.4)
36. My bag broke at the hotel. (5a.4.3.3)

37. We haven't yet had tea this afternoon. (5a.4.3.8)

38. We've just eaten at Rafli's house. (5a.4.3.14)

39. This coffee's good. (5a.4.3.4)

40. Usually I have coffee in the morning. (5a.4.3.18)

41. How much is that wrist-watch? (5b.1.2)

42. It cost five thousand three hundred rupiah. (5b.1.5)

43. Sukardjo's house cost about a million rupiah. (5b.1.7)

44. Give me those cigarettes. (5b.1.11)

45. Where does the train go? (4b.4.5.19)

46. I don't know where the Hotel Duta is. (5b.4.3.3)

47. Where is Apul's friend's house? (5b.4.3.6)

48. These cigarettes are the same as my cigarettes. (5b.4.3.8)

49. One and three is four. (5b.4.5)

50. Five minus two is three. (5b.4.5)

51. Twenty divided by ten is two. (5b.4.5)

52. Four times four is sixteen. (5b.4.5)

III. Give a response in a few words to the following sentences. At the place indicated in parentheses the same or a similar question accompanied by a reply is found among the "Responses":

1. pukul berapa| sekarang? (4a.4.4.1)
2. djam berapa| Suarni pergi kesetasyon? (4a.4.4.9)
3. kapan| merèka pergi kepasar? (4a.4.4.6)
4. dimana| sodara| pukul lima soré? (4a.4.4.11)
5. apa Subagjo datang djam empat? (4a.4.4.8)
6. pukul berapa| dia harus pergi? (4a.4.4.5)
7. apa djam sodara/ djam tiga| sekarang? (4a.4.4.17)
8. djam berapa| sodara itu maw ketemu lagi? (4a.4.4.19)

9. kerèta-api akan berangkat/djam berapa? (4b.4.5.1)
10. kapan| tuan Semit akan sampèy dihotèl ini? (4b.4.5.9)
11. merèka maw berangkat kemana| djam sepuluh? (4b.4.5.14)
12. apa sodara mau| pulpèn ini? (4b.4.5.4)
13. mari kita minum tèh. (5a.4.4.2)
14. malam ini/ sodara pergi kemana? (5a.4.4.7)
15. apa djam sodara tjotjoq? (5a.4.4.8)
16. menurut djam sodara/ pukul berapa? (5a.4.4.15)
17. pukul berapa| biasanja| sodara makan? (5a.4.4.20)
18. apa djam sodara/lambat? (5a.4.4.9)
19. rumah itu/ berapa| harganja? (5b.4.4.3)
20. berapa| harga djam ini? (5b.4.4.1)
21. sodara tau berapa| harga rokoq ini? (5b.4.4.5)
22. dua tambah tiga/sama dengan berapa? (5b.4.4.6)
23. empat kali empat/ berapa? (5b.4.4.7)
24. tudjuh kali tiga/ sama dengan berapa? (5b.4.4.8)
25. tigapuluh dibagi sepuluh/ berapa? (5b.4.4.9)

VOCABULARY

The following list includes all the words that have occurred in Basic Sentences of Lessons 1 - 5

Abdul: Abdul 5a

ada: exist, have 2b

aèr: water 5a

akan: will, be going to 2b

Anwar: Anwar 4b

apa: what 1a

apa: (question particle) 1b

Apul: Apul 2a

bagèymana: how 5a

baiq: good 1a

Bandung: Bandung 4b

bapa': father, sir 3b

barang: object 2a

baru: as yet only, have just 5a

begitu: so, that way 5a

belum: not yet 4a

berangkat: leave 4b

berapa: how much 4b

beri: give 5b

bertanja: ask a question 3a

bèsoq: tomorrow 1a

betul: true, correct 1b

biasanja: usually 5a

bis: bus 3a

bitjara: speak 3b

bolèh: may, be permitted 3a

bu: madame (to older woman) 3b

bukan: no 1b

buku: book 2a

buku-tulis: notebook 2a

dan: and 2a

dari: from 4b

datang: come 4a

delapan: eight 4a

delapanbelas: eighteen 4b

dengan: with 5b

di: at 3a

dia: he, she, (it) 2a

dibagi: be divided 5b

didepan: in front, ahead 3a

disebelah kanan: on the right 3a

Djakarta: Djakarta 4b

djam: o'clock, hour 4a

djam-tangan: wrist watch 5a

djuga' or djuga: also, too 2a

dua: two 4a

duabelas: twelve 4a

duadjuta: two million 5b

duapuluh: twenty 4b

duapuluh delapan: twenty eight 4b

duapuluh dua: twenty two 4b

duapuluh empat: twenty four 4b

duapuluh enam: twenty six 4b

duapuluh lima: twenty five 4b

duapuluh satu: twenty one 4b

duapuluh sembilan: twenty nine 4b

duapuluh tiga: twenty three 4b

duapuluh tudjuh: twenty seven 4b

dulu: at first, formerly 2b

empat: four 4a

empatbelas: fourteen 4b

enam or nam: six 4a

harap: hope 1a

harga: price 5b

harganja: its price 5b

hari: day 5a

hari ini: today 2a

harus: must, have to 2b

haus: thirsty 5a

hotèl: hotel 3a

ibu: mother, madame 3b

ini: this 1b

itu: that 1b

ja: yes 1b

kabar: news 1a

kalaw: if 5a

kali: a time, times 5b

kalimat: sentence 3b

kami: we (exclusive) 4b

kanan: right 3a

kapan: when 4a

kapur-tulis: chalk 2a

kata: word 3b

katakan: say it 3b

kawan: friend 5b

ke: to 2b

kembali: welcome 1b

kembali: go back, come back 2a

keras: loud 3b

kerèta-api: train 4b

ketemu: meet 1a

kirakira: about, approximately 5b

kiri: left 3a

kita: we 4b

kopi: coffee 5a

kurang: less, not quite 3b

kursi: chair 2a

lagi: again 1a

lah: (particle) 3b

lambat: slow 5a

lapar: hungry 5a

lebih: more 3b

lèwat: pass 4a

lima: five 4a

lima ribu: five thousand 5b

limabelas: fifteen 4b

ma'af: pardon 1a

makan: eat 3a

malam: night (after sundown) 2a

malam ini: tonight 2a

mana: where 2b

mari: let's, come here 5a

masih: still 5a

mau: will, want 2b

maw pergi: would like to go 2b

mèdja: table 2a

mengerti: understand 3b

menit: minute 4a

menurut: according to 5a

merèka: they 4a

Minar: Minar 5a

minta': request, ask, beg 1a

minta' ma'af: beg pardon 1a

minum: drink 5a

nam: six 4a

nambelas: sixteen 4b

nanti: later 2b

njonja: Madame, ma'am, Mrs. 1a

nol: zero 5b

nona: Miss 1a

orang: person (man or woman) 2a

pa': sir (to older man) 3b

pagi: morning 2a

papan: board 2a

papan-tulis: blackboard 2a

pasar: market 2b

pelanpelan: slow 3b

pèna: pen 2a

pergi: go 2b

potlot: pencil 1b

pukul: o'clock 4a

pulang: go home 2b

pulpèn: fountain-pen 1b

punja: have 2b

Rafli: Rafli 2a

rèstoran: restaurant 3a

rokoq: cigarette 2b

rumah: house 3a

rumah-makan: restaurant 3a

rupanja: apparently 5a

rupiah: rupiah 5b

rusaq: not be working right, be broken 5a

sadja: just 3b

saja: I, me 1a

sama: is the same 5b

sampèy: until 1a

sampèy: arrive 4b

sana: there, yonder 3a

satu: one 4a

sebelas: eleven 4a

sedikit: a little 3b

sedjuta: a million 5b

sekali: once 3b

sekali lagi: once again 3b

sekarang: now 2b

selalu: always 5a

sembilan: nine 4a

sembilanbelas: nineteen 4b

sèn: cent 5b

seperempat: quarter 4a

sepuluh: ten 4a

seratus: a hundred 5b

seribu: a thousand 5b

setasyon: station 3a

setasyon-bis: bus-station 3a

setasyon-kerèta-api: railroad station 3a

setengah: half 4a

siang: early afternoon 2a

siapa: who 2a

silahkan or silakan: please do 3a

situ: there 3a

sodara: brother, sister, mister, sir 1a

sodarasodara: you (plural) 4b

soré: late afternoon, evening 2a

Suarni: Suwarni 2a

Subagjo: Subagio 2a

sudah: already, has 5a

Sukardjo: Sukardjo 1b

Sumitro: Sumitro 1a

Surabaja: Surabaja 4b

tambah: add 5b

tas: bag, briefcase 2a

tau or tahu: know 5b

tèh: tea 5a

tengahhari: noon 4b

tengahmalam: midnight 4b

tentu: certain 3b

tepat: exactly 4a

tjepat: fast 5a

terang: clear 3b

terimakasih: thank you 1b

tidaq: no, not 1a

tidaq-usah: not have to 2b

tiga: three 4a

tigabelas: thirteen 4b

tigaratus: three hundred 5b

tjepat: fast 3b

tjoba': try, please 3b

tjotjoq: accurate 5a

tolong: help, please 3b

tuan: master, Mr., Sir 1a

tuantuan: you (plural) 4b

tudjuh: seven 4a

tudjuhbelas: seventeen 4b

tundjuqkan: show, point out 3b

ulang: repeat it 3b

untuk: for 3b